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Texas Fact Book/1981

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Texas Fact Book/1981

Using This Book

The 1981 edition of the *Texas Fact Book* is designed to answer many of the requests for information received by the Bureau of Business Research. The section on sources, pages 157–172 of this book, should be helpful in answering any questions that cannot be answered in a pocket-sized book. Sources of data that were used in preparing this book, as well as sources for other types of data that might be useful to business people, are included in this section. We welcome comments on the content and format of the *Texas Fact Book*.

The time lag in the publication of official statistics is a constant problem for all data users. At the time of preparation (mid-1980) we used the most recent statistics available. While some information was available for 1979, most of the data is for 1978. Unless otherwise noted, all statistics are for the state of Texas or for areas within the state. In many cases, column totals and numerical amounts may not add exactly because of independent rounding.

Readers may not be familiar with several terms used in the *Fact Book*. These include *standard metropolitan statistical areas*, referred to as *SMSAs* or *metropolitan areas; standard consolidated statistical areas*, referred to as *SCSAs;* and *state planning regions*, referred to as *regions*. Other terms used are *standard industrial classification system*, referred to as *SIC; total personal income;* and *per capita income*. All of these terms are defined in the appropriate sections of this book.

Economic Profile of Texas: An Overview

Texas is now the third most populous state in the country, following only California and New York. The population of Texas increased 16.2 percent between 1970 and 1978; the national population increased 7.3 percent during the same period. Texas population in 1978 was 13,014,000 and had been 11,199,000 in 1970, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Changes in population occur through natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net migration. As a result of natural increase, Texas grew by 8.9 percent; in-migration accounted for an additional 7.3 percent increase. Natural increase in the United States accounted for 5.4 percent of the population change and in-migration for the other 1.9 percent. On the average, between 1970 and 1978, 298 people moved into Texas each day, over and above those who left the state.

Population growth within Texas has not been evenly distributed. Of the twenty-four planning regions, nine had a faster population increase than the state did. Of the 254 counties, 64 grew at a rate faster than that of the state and 116 grew at a rate slower than the state's. There were net population declines in 74 counties.

Population in Texas is concentrated in the twenty-five standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs). In 1978, 80 percent of the population lived within the 53 counties that make up the 25 SMSAs. In the United States as a whole, 73 percent of the population lives in SMSAs.

Texas has a fairly young population; 41 percent of the population is between 18 and 44 years of age and over 60 percent is under 35. Median age of males in Texas is 27.3 years and females is 29.6, according to the *Survey of Buying Power Data Service*. In the United States, the median age of males is 28.9 and females is 31.4.

There are 4,500,900 households in Texas and the average size of households is 2.93 persons. Approximately 24 percent of the households in Texas receive an income of $25,000 or more. Median household effective buying income in 1978 was $15,914. (Household effective buying income is the total income of all household members after taxes.)

Estimates of nonagricultural civilian payroll in Texas indicate that the sectors of mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate provide a greater percentage of income in Texas than they do in the United States as a whole. The sector that provides the largest percentage of personal income in Texas is manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing provides a little over 20 percent of personal income in the United States and about 16 percent in Texas. Wholesale and retail trade contributes a little less than 13 percent of income in the United States but almost 15 percent in Texas. Personal income is defined as the current income of persons from all sources, before income and other personal taxes are deducted. (For a more complete definition see page 53.)

Transfer payments are payments that are made for services that are not rendered currently (for example, welfare, social security, and retirement payments); these payments account for 10.5 percent of personal income in Texas and 13.1 percent in the United States.

The unemployment rate in Texas has been consistently below the national rate during the last several years. In 1979, the Texas unemployment rate was 4.2 percent and the national rate was 5.8 percent.

The percentage of the Texas population that is employed, 41.9 percent in 1979, is slightly more than the percentage in the United States, 40.7 percent. This percentage has been steadily increasing since 1970 when only about 32 percent of the Texas population was employed.

In summary, Texas can be described as possessing the following characteristics:

- A growth rate that is more than twice that of the nation.
- A predominately metropolitan population.
- A relatively young population.
- Household income levels slightly below the national average.
- An economy that is well distributed among the various economic sectors, with greatest emphasis in manufacturing and trade.
- A low level of unemployment.

Metropolitan Areas and Consolidated Areas

Standard metropolitan statistical areas, or SMSAs, are defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on county or county-equivalent area boundaries. In brief, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties containing a city of at least 50,000 population or a combination of cities with at least 50,000 residents, provided that certain other conditions are met. As of June 1980, there were 288 SMSAs in the United States and 4 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Texas has 25 SMSAs, including the Texas portion of the Texarkana SMSA. (Unless otherwise noted, all references to the Texarkana SMSA in this book refer only to the Texas portion, Bowie County.) Throughout this book, references to *metropolitan areas* refer to SMSAs.

Standard consolidated statistical areas, or SCSAs, are combinations of adjacent SMSAs, one of which has a population of at least 1,000,000 and which together meet other prescribed conditions. There are 13 SCSAs in the United States including Houston-Galveston in Texas.

Fourteen of the Texas metropolitan areas consist of a single county while, at the other extreme, the state's two largest metropolitan areas—Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston—contain eleven and six counties. The industrial base differs somewhat between metropolitan areas, although the industries that most frequently play important roles in the state's urban economies are trade, manufacturing, and services. Metropolitan area population growth has been uneven across the state. Between 1970 and 1978, the fastest growing metropolitan areas in Texas have been Austin, Bryan-College Station, and Killeen-Temple. Rapid growth has also occurred in the Houston, McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, and El Paso metropolitan areas. While none of the state's metropolitan areas failed to gain population between 1970 and 1978, population growth was only slight in Wichita Falls, Sherman-Denison, and Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange. The most densely populated metropolitan areas continue to be Galveston-Texas City, El Paso, and San Antonio while the least densely populated are Laredo, Abilene, and San Angelo. Per capita income is highest in Midland, Houston, and Dallas-Fort Worth and lowest in McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Laredo, and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito. The percentage of unemployed persons is lowest in Bryan-College Station, Austin, and Abilene and highest in McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Laredo, and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito.

Component Counties of Metropolitan Areas

1. **Abilene SMSA**
   Callahan
   Jones
   Taylor

2. **Amarillo SMSA**
   Potter
   Randall

3. **Austin SMSA**
   Hays
   Travis
   Williamson

4. **Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA**
   Hardin
   Jefferson
   Orange

5. **Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA**
   Cameron

6. **Bryan-College Station SMSA**
   Brazos

7. **Corpus Christi SMSA**
   Nueces
   San Patricio

8. **Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA**
   Collin
   Dallas
   Denton
   Ellis
   Hood
   Johnson
   Kaufman
   Parker
   Rockwall
   Tarrant
   Wise

9. **El Paso SMSA**
   El Paso

10. **Galveston-Texas City SMSA**
    Galveston

11. **Houston SMSA**
    Brazoria
    Fort Bend
    Harris
    Liberty
    Montgomery
    Waller

12. **Killeen-Temple SMSA**
    Bell
    Coryell

13. **Laredo SMSA**
    Webb

14. **Longview-Marshall SMSA**
    Gregg
    Harrison

15. **Lubbock SMSA**
    Lubbock

16. **McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA**
    Hidalgo

17. **Midland SMSA**
    Midland

18. **Odessa SMSA**
    Ector

19. **San Angelo SMSA**
    Tom Green

20. **San Antonio SMSA**
    Bexar
    Comal
    Guadalupe

21. **Sherman-Denison SMSA**
    Grayson

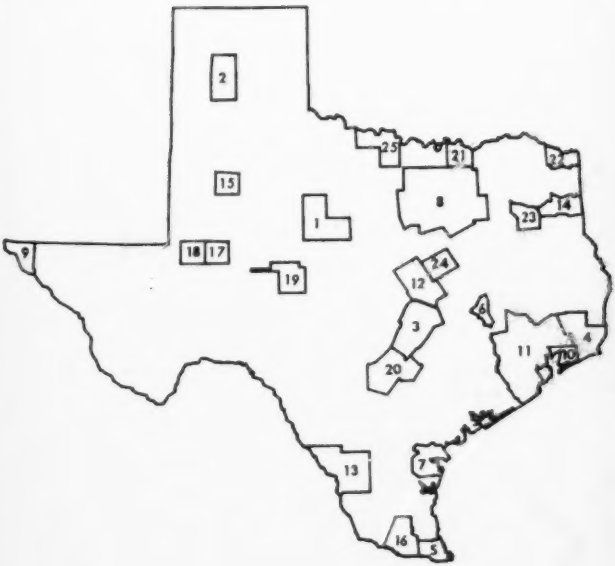
22. **Texarkana SMSA**
    Bowie

23. **Tyler SMSA**
    Smith

24. **Waco SMSA**
    McLennan

25. **Wichita Falls SMSA**
    Clay
    Wichita

Metropolitan Areas



Note: See list on p. 5 for identification of metropolitan areas.

Metropolitan Area Summary

Metropolitan area	Number of counties	Population 1978	Population percentage change 1970 to 1978	Persons per square mile 1978	Per capita income 1978	Number employed 1979	Percentage unemployed 1979
Abilene	3	131,600	7.7	48	$ 7,512	63,943	3.0
Amarillo	2	158,100	9.5	87	8,530	85,459	3.3
Austin	3	477,900	32.6	173	7,270	239,439	3.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	3	364,300	4.8	165	8,052	154,000	5.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	1	177,400	26.4	198	5,024	65,566	8.9
Bryan-College Station	1	76,100	31.3	130	6,133	38,387	2.6
Corpus Christi	2	302,100	6.1	198	7,104	133,732	4.8
Dallas-Fort Worth	11	2,719,900	14.4	325	8,756	1,424,650	3.5
El Paso	1	443,400	23.4	419	5,639	155,580	7.9
Galveston-Texas City	1	198,000	16.6	496	8,099	76,305	5.2
Houston	6	2,595,400	29.8	382	9,398	1,376,757	3.3
Killeen-Temple	2	209,100	30.8	100	6,795	60,528	4.7
Laredo	1	85,800	17.8	26	4,529	29,222	11.1
Longview-Marshall	2	133,600	10.6	114	7,799	63,183	5.1
Lubbock	1	200,000	11.5	224	7,260	97,318	3.4
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	1	235,800	29.9	153	4,323	76,229	12.3
Midland	1	73,900	12.9	79	10,658	44,019	3.1
Odessa	1	105,500	13.8	116	8,551	57,710	3.5
San Angelo	1	77,300	8.7	52	7,859	40,737	3.1
San Antonio	3	1,037,800	16.8	411	6,648	387,284	5.6
Sherman-Denison	1	84,500	1.5	90	7,297	38,194	4.5
Texarkana	1	73,600	6.8	83	6,738	28,046	7.1
Tyler	1	113,800	17.2	122	8,084	61,799	4.2
Waco	1	160,900	9.0	161	7,360	75,100	3.9
Wichita Falls	2	128,900	0.2	75	8,255	57,524	3.2

Metropolitan Area Summary (continued)

Metropolitan area	Notable industries
Abilene	TRADE, SERVI
Amarillo	TRADE, SERVI
Austin	SLGOV, SERVI, TRADE
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	MANUF, CONST, TRADE
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	TRADE, MANUF
Bryan-College Station	SLGOV
Corpus Christi	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Dallas-Fort Worth	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
El Paso	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Galveston-Texas City	MANUF, SLGOV
Houston	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Killeen-Temple	FEDML
Laredo	TRADE, SLGOV
Longview-Marshall	MANUF, TRADE
Lubbock	TRADE, SERVI
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	SLGOV, TRADE
Midland	MINES, TRADE
Odessa	TRADE, MINES, MANUF
San Angelo	TRADE, SERVI, MANUF
San Antonio	TRADE, SERVI, FEDCV
Sherman-Denison	MANUF
Texarkana	FEDCV, MANUF
Tyler	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Waco	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Wichita Falls	MANUF, TRADE

AGRIC: Agriculture
CONST: Construction
FEDCV: Federal civilian
FEDML: Federal military
FINAN: Finance, insurance, and real estate
MANUF: Manufacturing
MINES: Mining
SERVI: Service industries
SLGOV: State and local government
TRADE: Wholesale and retail trade
TRANS: Transportation, communication, and public utilities
Sources: 22, 53, 60, 70.

State Planning Regions

State planning regions are multicounty areas delineated by the governor of the state. The twenty-four regions in Texas encompass all of the state's 254 counties and were first set out in 1968 by Governor John Connally. No changes in the boundaries of the regions are anticipated in the foreseeable future, although the regional boundaries are subject to periodic review.

The state planning regions are not political subdivisions in and of themselves, but the boundaries of the regions are the boundaries for the various regional councils of government in Texas. Regional councils of government, or COGs, are associations of local governments including counties, cities, school districts, special districts, and others that are involved with intergovernmental activities and the administration of a number of federal programs.

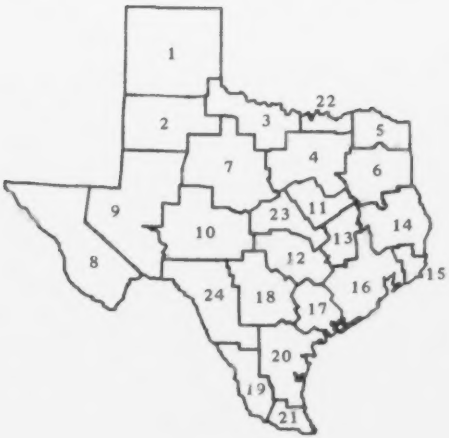
The concept of the planning region will be useful to business people because the regions represent a logical division of the state into a manageable number of areas. The regions are fairly homogeneous areas in their social and economic characteristics and, in most cases, are fairly representative of the market areas or trade territories of the state. Twenty-one of the twenty-four Texas regions contain at least one SMSA. Throughout the book, references to *regions* refer to the state planning regions. A list of the councils of government that are located in these regions begins on page 155.

The number of counties within each planning region range from a high of twenty-five in the Panhandle region to a low of three in three different regions. In most cases, basic economic data for the state's planning regions reflect the influence of the metropolitan areas within each region. In some instances, however, the nonmetropolitan influence also is important. Between 1970 and 1978, population growth was most rapid in the Capital, Gulf Coast, and Lower Rio Grande Valley regions (reflecting the growth of the cities of Austin, Houston, McAllen, and Brownsville) and least rapid in the North Texas and Texoma regions (reflecting the modest growth in Wichita Falls, Sherman, and Denison). Fourteen of the state's planning regions grew more rapidly than the United States as a whole and nine grew more rapidly than the state of Texas as a whole. Only six of the state's planning regions are more densely populated than the United States as a whole.

Income and employment data reveal wide ranges among the state's planning regions. Per capita income in 1978 was highest

in the Gulf Coast, North Central Texas, and Permian Basin regions and lowest in the South Texas, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Middle Rio Grande regions. Only six planning regions in the state have higher per capita income levels than the U.S. average. Unemployment rates in 1978 were lowest in the Brazos Valley, Capital, Concho Valley, and West Central Texas regions and highest in the South Texas, Middle Rio Grande, and Lower Rio Grande Valley regions. Only five planning regions have unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average.

Regions



Component Counties of State Planning Regions

1. Panhandle
- Armstrong
- Briscoe
- Carson
- Castro
- Collingsworth
- Dallam
- Deaf Smith
- Donley
- Gray
- Hall
- Hansford
- Hartley
- Hemphill
- Hutchinson
- Lipscomb
- Moore
- Ochiltree
- Oldham
- Parmer
- Potter
- Randall
- Roberts
- Sherman
- Swisher
- Wheeler

2. South Plains
- Bailey
- Cochran
- Crosby
- Dickens
- Floyd
- Garza
- Hale
- Hockley
- King
- Lamb
- Lubbock
- Lynn
- Motley
- Terry
- Yoakum

3. North Texas
- Archer
- Baylor
- Childress
- Clay
- Cottle
- Foard
- Hardeman
- Jack
- Montague
- Wichita
- Wilbarger
- Young

4. North Central Texas
- Collin
- Dallas
- Denton
- Ellis
- Erath
- Hood
- Hunt
- Johnson
- Kaufman
- Navarro
- Palo Pinto
- Parker
- Rockwall
- Somervell
- Tarrant
- Wise

5. North East Texas
- Bowie
- Cass
- Delta
- Franklin
- Hopkins
- Lamar
- Morris
- Red River
- Titus

6. East Texas
- Anderson
- Camp
- Cherokee
- Gregg
- Harrison
- Henderson
- Marion
- Panola
- Rains
- Rusk
- Smith
- Upshur
- Van Zandt
- Wood

7. West Central Texas
- Brown
- Callahan
- Coleman
- Comanche
- Eastland
- Fisher
- Haskell
- Jones
- Kent
- Knox
- Mitchell
- Nolan
- Runnels
- Scurry
- Shackelford

Component Counties of State Planning Regions (continued)

7. West Central Texas (continued)
- Stephens
- Stonewall
- Taylor
- Throckmorton

8. Upper Rio Grande
- Brewster
- Culberson
- El Paso
- Hudspeth
- Jeff Davis
- Presidio

9. Permian Basin
- Andrews
- Borden
- Crane
- Dawson
- Ector
- Gaines
- Glasscock
- Howard
- Loving
- Martin
- Midland
- Pecos
- Reeves
- Terrell
- Upton
- Ward
- Winkler

10. Concho Valley
- Coke
- Concho
- Crockett
- Irion
- Kimble
- McCulloch
- Mason
- Menard
- Reagan
- Schleicher
- Sterling
- Sutton
- Tom Green

11. Heart of Texas
- Bosque
- Falls
- Freestone
- Hill
- Limestone
- McLennan

12. Capital
- Bastrop
- Blanco
- Burnet
- Caldwell
- Fayette
- Hays
- Lee
- Llano
- Travis
- Williamson

13. Brazos Valley
- Brazos
- Burleson
- Grimes
- Leon
- Madison
- Robertson
- Washington

14. Deep East Texas
- Angelina
- Houston
- Jasper
- Nacogdoches
- Newton
- Polk
- Sabine
- San Augustine
- San Jacinto
- Shelby
- Trinity
- Tyler

15. South East Texas
- Hardin
- Jefferson
- Orange

16. Gulf Coast
- Austin
- Brazoria
- Chambers
- Colorado
- Fort Bend
- Galveston
- Harris
- Liberty
- Matagorda
- Montgomery
- Walker
- Waller
- Wharton

Component Counties of State Planning Regions (continued)

17. Golden Crescent
- Calhoun
- DeWitt
- Goliad
- Gonzales
- Jackson
- Lavaca
- Victoria

18. Alamo
- Atascosa
- Bandera
- Bexar
- Comal
- Frio
- Gillespie
- Guadalupe
- Karnes
- Kendall
- Kerr
- Medina
- Wilson

19. South Texas
- Jim Hogg
- Starr
- Webb
- Zapata

20. Coastal Bend
- Aransas
- Bee
- Brooks
- Duval
- Jim Wells
- Kenedy
- Kleberg
- Live Oak
- McMullen
- Nueces
- Refugio
- San Patricio

21. Lower Rio Grande Valley
- Cameron
- Hidalgo
- Willacy

22. Texoma
- Cooke
- Fannin
- Grayson

23. Central Texas
- Bell
- Coryell
- Hamilton
- Lampasas
- Milam
- Mills
- San Saba

24. Middle Rio Grande
- Dimmit
- Edwards
- Kinney
- LaSalle
- Maverick
- Real
- Uvalde
- Val Verde
- Zavala

Agriculture

Although declining as a percentage of total personal income in the state as a whole, agriculture still accounts for over 10 percent of personal income in certain regions of Texas. Trends in Texas agriculture since World War II include a sharp decline in the number of farms, an increase in the size of existing farms, higher levels of both specialization and productivity, increased use of irrigation, improvements in pest and disease control methods, and increased cooperation among farmers in such areas as marketing and promotion activities.

The planning regions that had the greatest cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings in 1978 were the Panhandle, South Plains, and Gulf Coast regions. Together, these three regions accounted for over 36 percent of the state total of agricultural receipts, with the Panhandle region alone contributing nearly 20 percent of the state total. Statewide, livestock accounted for about 62 percent and crops about 38 percent of agricultural cash receipts in 1978. Of the two agricultural sources, cash receipts from crops was the more important in only six of the state's planning regions: Lower Rio Grande Valley, South East Texas, South Plains, Gulf Coast, Permian Basin, and Coastal Bend. Statewide, the most important components of livestock receipts were sales of cattle and calves, dairy products, and poultry, eggs, and hogs. The most important crops in the state continue to be cotton, feed crops, food grains, vegetables, oil crops, and fruits and nuts.

Cash Receipts from Crop and Livestock Marketings, Regions, 1978

Region	Total cash receipts (in thousands)	Percentage in crops	Percentage in livestock
Panhandle	$1,480,908	27.3	72.7
South Plains	788,324	72.9	27.1
North Texas	267,411	28.3	71.7
North Central Texas	426,784	27.5	72.5
North East Texas	228,078	13.4	86.6
East Texas	312,809	17.6	82.4
West Central Texas	433,960	34.8	65.2
Upper Rio Grande	76,383	38.0	62.0
Permian Basin	252,986	61.1	38.9
Concho Valley	176,271	18.4	81.6
Heart of Texas	202,295	24.1	75.9
Capital	222,133	20.2	79.8
Brazos Valley	178,546	23.5	76.5
Deep East Texas	227,988	9.3	90.7
South East Texas	40,465	79.0	21.0
Gulf Coast	489,632	68.0	32.0
Golden Crescent	255,931	20.9	79.1
Alamo	280,837	28.8	71.2
South Texas	94,247	31.7	68.3
Coastal Bend	269,203	50.3	49.7
Lower Rio Grande Valley	380,430	90.7	9.3
Texoma	93,453	25.2	74.8
Central Texas	176,416	19.4	80.6
Middle Rio Grande	192,483	27.9	72.1
Total Texas	$7,547,973	38.4	61.6

Source: 43.

Percentage of Agricultural Marketing Receipts from Crops, Regions, 1978

0–25 percent
26–50 percent
51–75 percent
76–100 percent

State average, 38.4 percent

Source: 43.

Business

In 1977, business establishments in Texas metropolitan areas accounted for over 79 percent of the state total; business establishments in the Dallas–Fort Worth and Houston metropolitan areas alone accounted for over 42 percent of the state total. According to official U.S. Department of Commerce definitions, "an establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed." As a result, a firm with, say, five locations is counted as five establishments. Data on establishments, payroll, and employment by industry classification and county location, which are published in the Commerce Department's *County Business Patterns,* are used for a variety of business purposes including evaluations of market potential and of sales and advertising programs, analysis of the industrial structure of regions, and studies of the economies of small areas.

One would expect the number of business failures to rise during recessions, although some evidence exists that Texas is, at least to some extent, cushioned from the full impact of national recession. According to Dun & Bradstreet, the number of business failures in Texas did rise during the recession of 1975 and during 1979, but the increases were not as severe as might be expected. For whatever reason, the largest annual number of business failures in Texas over the past decade occurred during 1972; the largest dollar amount of liabilities resulting from business failures occurred in 1976.

Gross sales of all establishments in the state totalled nearly $214 billion in 1979, an 86 percent increase since 1975. Nearly 88 percent of 1979 gross sales were by firms operating in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the highest percentage growth in gross sales between 1975 and 1979 were: Corpus Christi (134.0 percent), San Angelo (111.4 percent), Tyler (110.3 percent), McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg (106.3 percent), and Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito (101.9 percent). The metropolitan areas with the smallest percentage growth in gross sales over the period were: Galveston–Texas City (41.1 percent), Sherman–Denison (42.6 percent), Abilene (43.1 percent), and El Paso (47.9 percent).

The energy-based industries are readily apparent in the 1979 list of the state's top fifty nonfinancial corporations (mainly firms other than banks, insurance organizations, and investment firms). While some changes in rankings from the previous year have occurred, the list is dominated by names familiar in the major industrial centers of the state.

Business Failures, 1970–1979

Year	Number	Liabilities (in thousands)
1970	585	$126,409
1971	718	111,344
1972	824	158,609
1973	638	135,948
1974	605	169,149
1975	633	176,653
1976	420	334,089
1977	398	199,446
1978	467	209,765
1979	629	280,061

Source: 24.

Business Establishments, Metropolitan Areas, 1977

Metropolitan area	Number of establishments	Percentage of Texas total
Abilene	3,134	1.1
Amarillo	4,378	1.6
Austin	10,489	3.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	6,582	2.4
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3,353	1.2
Bryan-College Station	1,409	0.5
Corpus Christi	6,276	2.3
Dallas-Fort Worth	61,842	22.6
El Paso	7,404	2.7
Galveston-Texas City	3,214	1.2
Houston	54,116	19.8
Killeen-Temple	2,911	1.1
Laredo	1,701	0.6
Longview-Marshall	3,468	1.3
Lubbock	5,051	1.8
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	3,976	1.5
Midland	2,390	0.9
Odessa	2,988	1.1
San Angelo	1,897	0.7
San Antonio	18,206	6.6
Sherman-Denison	1,847	0.7
Texarkana	1,452	0.5
Tyler	2,906	1.1
Waco	3,490	1.3
Wichita Falls	3,016	1.1
Total metropolitan	217,496	79.4
Total nonmetropolitan	56,482	20.6
Total Texas	273,978	100.0

Source: 66.

Regional, State, and National Summary

Region	Major cities	Number of counties	Population 1978	Population percentage change 1970 to 1978	Persons per square mile 1978
Panhandle	Amarillo	25	346,500	4.9	14
South Plains	Lubbock	15	345,500	5.4	25
North Texas	Wichita Falls	12	214,100	1.4	21
North Central Texas	Dallas, Fort Worth	16	2,849,500	13.7	228
North East Texas	Texarkana	9	218,800	7.6	38
East Texas	Longview, Tyler	14	502,100	15.1	51
West Central Texas	Abilene	19	293,000	4.6	17
Upper Rio Grande	El Paso	6	463,400	22.2	21
Permian Basin	Odessa, Midland	17	322,100	5.5	14
Concho Valley	San Angelo	13	119,300	8.2	7
Heart of Texas	Waco	6	242,300	6.4	44
Capital	Austin	10	576,400	29.1	68
Brazos Valley	Bryan, College Station	7	151,600	17.1	30
Deep East Texas	Lufkin, Nacogdoches	12	249,100	15.4	25
South East Texas	Beaumont, Port Arthur	3	364,300	4.8	165
Gulf Coast	Houston, Galveston	13	2,945,700	27.8	237
Golden Crescent	Victoria	7	149,900	5.3	25
Alamo	San Antonio	12	1,170,700	16.3	103
South Texas	Laredo	4	118,500	19.0	18
Coastal Bend	Corpus Christi	12	440,700	4.8	39
Lower Rio Grande Valley	McAllen, Brownsville	3	429,500	27.3	142
Texoma	Sherman, Denison	3	132,200	2.2	48
Central Texas	Killeen, Temple	7	257,600	25.0	39
Middle Rio Grande	Del Rio, Eagle Pass	9	111,400	17.9	8
Total Texas	Houston, Dallas	254	13,014,000	16.2	50
Total United States	New York, Los Angeles	3,141	218,059,000	7.3	62

Regional, State, and National Summary (continued)

Region	Percentage of population in SMSAs 1978	Per capita income 1978	Number employed 1979	Percentage unemployed 1979	Notable industries
Panhandle	46	$7,987	162,222	3.3	TRADE, MANUF
South Plains	58	6,884	156,577	3.6	TRADE, SERVI
North Texas	60	7,958	95,261	3.0	MANUF, TRADE
North Central Texas	95	8,677	1,482,231	3.5	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
North East Texas	34	6,675	90,678	5.7	MANUF, TRADE
East Texas	49	7,250	220,733	4.7	MANUF, TRADE
West Central Texas	45	7,083	132,631	2.9	TRADE, SERVI
Upper Rio Grande	96	5,637	163,352	7.7	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Permian Basin	56	8,118	156,133	3.5	MINES, TRADE
Concho Valley	65	7,643	58,860	2.9	TRADE, SERVI
Heart of Texas	66	7,238	108,760	3.7	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Capital	83	7,151	278,443	2.9	SLGOV, SERVI, TRADE
Brazos Valley	50	6,260	69,894	2.8	SLGOV, TRADE
Deep East Texas	0	6,204	90,831	4.5	MANUF, TRADE
South East Texas	100	8,052	154,000	5.9	MANUF, TRADE, CONST
Gulf Coast	95	9,185	1,516,130	3.4	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Golden Crescent	0	7,096	62,937	3.8	MANUF, TRADE
Alamo	89	6,672	441,276	5.4	TRADE, SERVI
South Texas	72	4,235	37,468	14.7	TRADE, SLGOV
Coastal Bend	69	6,717	183,643	4.7	TRADE, SERVI
Lower Rio Grande Valley	96	4,613	146,320	10.8	TRADE, SLGOV, MANUF
Texoma	64	7,155	59,294	4.5	MANUF, TRADE
Central Texas	81	6,812	79,182	4.3	FEDML, MANUF, TRADE
Middle Rio Grande	0	4,759	33,558	12.1	TRADE, AGRIC, SLGOV
Total Texas	80	$7,746	5,981,000	4.2	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Total United States	73	$7,840	96,945,000	5.8	DIVERSIFIED

AGRIC: Agriculture CONST: Construction FEDCV: Federal civilian FEDML: Federal military FINAN: Finance, insurance, and real estate MANUF: Manufacturing MINES: Mining SERVI: Service industries SLGOV: State and local government TRADE: Wholesale and retail trade TRANS: Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Sources: 22, 33, 53, 60, 70, 71, 75, 78, 86.

Gross Sales of Business Establishments, Metropolitan Areas, 1975 and 1979

Metropolitan area	1979 (in millions)	1975 (in millions)	Percentage change 1975-1979
Abilene	$ 1,784	$ 1,246	43.1
Amarillo	2,640	1,676	57.5
Austin	4,743	2,526	87.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	6,658	3,470	91.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	1,840	911	101.9
Bryan-College Station	663	342	93.9
Corpus Christi	10,268	4,389	134.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	54,240	27,556	96.8
El Paso	4,602	3,112	47.9
Galveston-Texas City	3,022	2,143	41.1
Houston	63,533	33,842	87.7
Killeen-Temple	1,334	778	71.5
Laredo	896	514	74.3
Longview-Marshall	2,949	1,672	76.4
Lubbock	3,101	1,689	83.6
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	2,221	1,077	106.3
Midland	1,206	621	94.1
Odessa	2,500	1,475	69.5
San Angelo	1,098	519	111.4
San Antonio	10,760	5,904	82.3
Sherman-Denison	1,117	783	42.6
Texarkana	715	388	84.3
Tyler	1,830	870	110.3
Waco	2,168	1,280	69.5
Wichita Falls	1,425	860	65.6
Total metropolitan	$187,313	$ 99,643	88.0
Total nonmetropolitan	26,578	15,341	73.2
Total Texas	$213,891	$114,984	86.0

Source: 34.

Gross Sales of Business Establishments, Regions, 1975 and 1979

Region	1979 (in millions)	1975 (in millions)	Percentage change 1975-1979
Panhandle	$ 5,257	$ 3,429	53.3
South Plains	4,491	2,628	70.9
North Texas	2,359	1,454	62.3
North Central Texas	55,528	28,292	96.3
North East Texas	2,595	1,541	68.4
East Texas	6,829	3,502	95.0
West Central Texas	3,299	2,143	53.9
Upper Rio Grande	4,715	3,194	47.7
Permian Basin	5,919	3,429	72.6
Concho Valley	1,438	723	99.0
Heart of Texas	2,740	1,628	68.3
Capital	5,494	2,936	87.1
Brazos Valley	1,507	674	123.5
Deep East Texas	2,992	1,664	79.8
South East Texas	6,658	3,470	91.9
Gulf Coast	67,920	36,701	85.1
Golden Crescent	2,023	1,151	75.8
Alamo	11,687	6,403	82.5
South Texas	1,001	579	72.7
Coastal Bend	11,376	4,946	130.0
Lower Rio Grande Valley	4,112	2,024	103.1
Texoma	1,612	1,020	58.0
Central Texas	1,648	976	68.8
Middle Rio Grande	691	477	44.9
Total Texas	$213,891	$114,984	86.0

Source: 34

Top 50 Nonfinancial Corporations in Texas, 1979

Rank	Company name	Revenue or sales (in thousands)
1	Shell Oil Company (Houston)	$14,546,000
2	Tenneco, Inc. (Houston)	11,209,000
3	The LTV Corp. (Dallas)	7,996,809
4	Halliburton Co. (Dallas)	7,765,807
5	Coastal Corp. (Houston)	4,290,000
6	Southland Corp. (Dallas)	3,876,059
7	Dresser Industries, Inc. (Dallas)	3,457,400
8	American Airlines, Inc. (Dallas/Fort Worth Airport)	3,252,532
9	Texas Instruments, Inc. (Dallas)	3,224,126
10	United Energy Resources (Houston)	3,133,600
11	El Paso Company (Houston)	3,088,556
12	Texas Eastern Corp. (Houston)	2,944,168
13	Tesoro Petroleum Corp. (San Antonio)	2,417,407
14	ENSERCH Corp. (Dallas)	2,238,216
15	Pennzoil Co. (Houston)	2,051,700
16	Houston Industries, Inc. (Houston)	1,854,159
17	Houston Natural Gas Corp. (Houston)	1,797,835
18	Texas Utilities Co. (Dallas)	1,756,289
19	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Houston)	1,681,290
20	American Petrofina, Inc. (Dallas)	1,622,575
21	Transco Companies, Inc. (Houston)	1,528,100
22	Anderson Clayton & Co. (Houston)	1,489,925
23	Central & South West Corp. (Dallas)	1,408,608
24	Cooper Industries, Inc. (Houston)	1,394,797
25	Braniff International (Dallas/Fort Worth Airport)	1,346,275
26	Valero Energy Corp. (San Antonio)	1,342,457
27	Tandy Corp. (Fort Worth)	1,215,483
28	Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. (San Antonio)	1,200,000
29	Commercial Metals Co. (Dallas)	1,141,851
30	The Superior Oil Co. (Houston)	1,085,394
31	Campbell Taggart, Inc. (Dallas)	1,007,360
32	Sysco Corp. (Houston)	1,002,294
33	U.S. Home Corp. (Houston)	935,329
34	Zale Corp. (Dallas)	904,464
35	Texas Oil & Gas Corp. (Dallas)	899,497
36	Centex Corp. (Dallas)	869,190
37	Gulf State Utilities (Beaumont)	864,338
38	National Gypsum Co. (Dallas)	853,614
39	Hughes Tool Co. (Houston)	804,561
40	Cullum Companies, Inc. (Dallas)	782,520
41	Sigmor Corp. (San Antonio)	781,613
42	Pioneer Corp. (Amarillo)	732,486
43	Southern Union Co. (Dallas)	725,300
44	Entex, Inc. (Houston)	682,718
45	Raymond International, Inc. (Houston)	640,532
46	Fairmont Foods Co. (Houston)	561,691
47	Cameron Iron Works, Inc. (Houston)	545,968
48	Zapata Corp. (Houston)	524,935
49	Tyler Corp. (Dallas)	519,242
50	Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp. (Houston)	510,015

Source: 41.

Construction and Housing

Based on building permit data, the value of all construction activity in the state rose about 59 percent between 1977 and 1979. The largest percentage gains during this period were in the categories of nonresidential and multiple-family residential construction. The value of single-family dwelling permits issued in 1979 was actually slightly below the 1978 level.

The total number of units for which permits were issued during 1979 fell from 1978 levels by about 10 percent. The number of new single-family dwellings authorized during 1979 fell from 1978 levels by about 17 percent, and the number of multiple-family dwelling units fell by nearly 2 percent.

Employment

The standard industrial classification (SIC) system has been used to categorize employment data in the *Fact Book*. The SIC system defines industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy and covers all economic activities. The system is widely used by individual business firms for classification of their customers and suppliers in market research, as well as by nongovernment research and business organizations and trade and professional associations that compile statistics supplementing those provided by federal agencies.

The SIC system was developed to classify establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. An establishment is classified according to its primary activity.

The divisions of the SIC system are

- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing
- Mining (includes oil and gas extraction)
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services (generally referred to as transportation, communication, and public utilities)
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade (frequently combined with wholesale trade)
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Services
- Public administration (generally referred to as government)
- Nonclassifiable establishments.

A complete description of the SIC system may be found in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*, which was published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A supplement was issued in 1977.

The industrial sectors that provide the largest amount of nonagricultural employment in both Texas and the United States are wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. Other important sources of employment in Texas include services, government, and construction. Over the 1960–1979 period, employment growth rates in both Texas and the United States were highest in the services sector. Employment in Texas also grew at relatively high rates over these two decades in the construction sector and in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. Total nonagricultural employment over the last two

decades grew nearly twice as rapidly in Texas as in the United States. Over this period, growth in Texas manufacturing employment was more than four times the growth in U.S. manufacturing employment. After services, the most rapidly growing sectors in the United States as a whole are finance, insurance, and real estate and government.

The sectors that contribute most to civilian payrolls in Texas are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, services, and government. These are also the four most important in the United States as a whole, although manufacturing leads in the percentage of total U.S. civilian payrolls.

Not surprisingly, the planning regions with the largest labor forces and number of people employed are the Gulf Coast, North Central Texas, and Alamo regions. The 1979 unemployment rate was lowest in the Brazos Valley (2.8 percent), Capital (2.9 percent), Concho Valley (2.9 percent), and West Central Texas (2.9 percent) regions and highest in the South Texas (14.7 percent), Middle Rio Grande (12.1 percent), and Lower Rio Grande Valley (10.8 percent) regions. The 1979 unemployment rate for the state as a whole was 4.2 percent and the number of persons employed in Texas was just under six million. The unemployment rate was virtually identical in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Texas, although metropolitan areas provided nearly five times as many jobs as nonmetropolitan areas and rather large differences in unemployment rates existed among specific metropolitan areas. Unemployment rates in 1979 ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in Bryan-College Station to a high of 12.3 percent in McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg. Unemployment rates over the past four years (1976-1979) have fallen in Texas as a whole, the United States, all of the state's planning regions, and all but one of the state's metropolitan areas. The lone exception is McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg where an already high unemployment rate increased slightly over the past four years.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates by Major Industrial Sector, Texas and United States, 1960–1979 (Percentage)

Category		1960-1970	1970-1979	1960-1979
Mining	TX	−15.5	92.0	62.3
	US	−12.5	53.8	34.6
Construction	TX	39.7	75.9	145.8
	US	22.6	29.4	58.6
Manufacturing	TX	50.6	39.2	109.7
	US	15.3	8.3	24.9
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	TX	12.2	38.2	55.1
	US	12.8	14.2	28.7
Wholesale and retail trade	TX	34.1	60.5	115.2
	US	32.0	33.9	76.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	TX	46.0	66.2	142.7
	US	38.7	36.2	88.8
Services	TX	76.5	64.2	189.9
	US	56.5	47.6	131.1
Government	TX	53.7	44.8	122.4
	US	50.3	24.4	86.9
Total nonagricultural employment	TX	42.7	54.6	120.6
	US	30.8	26.3	65.2

Sources: 81, 82, 83.

Nonagricultural Civilian Payroll Employment, Texas and United States, 1970 and 1979 (Percentages)

Category	1979		1970	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Mining	3.6	1.1	2.9	0.9
Construction	7.5	5.2	6.6	5.1
Manufacturing	18.2	23.4	20.3	27.3
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.3	5.8	7.0	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	24.5	22.5	23.6	21.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1
Services	17.2	19.0	16.1	16.3
Government	17.1	17.4	18.3	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: 81, 82, 83.

Total Nonagricultural Civilian Employment as a Percentage of Total Population, Texas and United States, Selected Years

Year	Texas	U.S.
1960	26.4	30.2
1970	32.5	34.9
1975	36.3	36.1
1976	37.3	37.0
1977	38.3	38.0
1978	40.4	39.6
1979	41.9	40.7

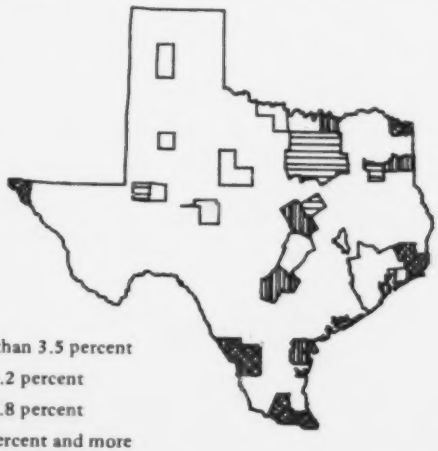
Sources: 71, 78, 81, 82, 83.

Percentage Unemployed, Metropolitan Areas, 1976–1979

Metropolitan area	1976	1977	1978	1979
Abilene	4.0	4.7	4.0	3.0
Amarillo	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3
Austin	4.6	4.3	3.3	3.0
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	7.2	7.0	6.6	5.9
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	12.0	11.4	10.1	8.9
Bryan–College Station	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6
Corpus Christi	6.7	6.8	5.6	4.8
Dallas–Fort Worth	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.5
El Paso	11.2	11.4	9.2	7.9
Galveston–Texas City	7.0	7.6	6.4	5.2
Houston	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.3
Killeen–Temple	6.3	6.0	5.0	4.7
Laredo	14.2	13.7	12.8	11.1
Longview–Marshall	6.7	5.8	5.3	5.1
Lubbock	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	11.7	11.9	12.8	12.3
Midland	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.1
Odessa	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.5
San Angelo	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.1
San Antonio	7.4	6.9	6.3	5.6
Sherman–Denison	9.1	6.7	5.6	4.5
Texarkana	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.1
Tyler	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.2
Waco	5.3	4.9	4.7	3.9
Wichita Falls	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.2
Total Texas	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.2
Total United States	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.8

Sources: 22, 86.

Percentage Unemployed, Metropolitan Areas, 1979



Less than 3.5 percent
3.5–4.2 percent
4.3–5.8 percent
5.9 percent and more

State average 4.2 percent

United States average 5.8 percent

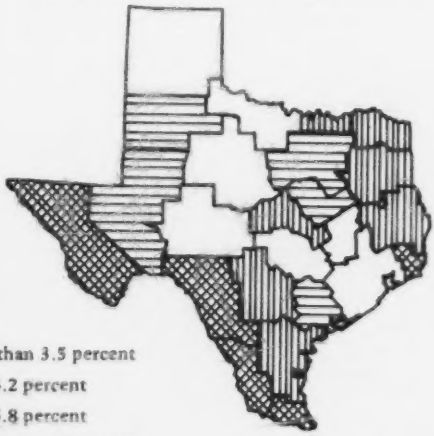
Sources: 22, 86.

Percentage Unemployed, Regions, 1976–1979

Region	1976	1977	1978	1979
Panhandle	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3
South Plains	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6
North Texas	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.0
North Central Texas	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.5
North East Texas	7.9	6.4	6.2	5.7
East Texas	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.7
West Central Texas	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.9
Upper Rio Grande	10.9	11.0	9.0	7.7
Permian Basin	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.5
Concho Valley	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.9
Heart of Texas	5.0	4.7	4.6	3.7
Capital	4.4	4.2	3.3	2.9
Brazos Valley	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8
Deep East Texas	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5
South East Texas	7.2	7.0	6.6	5.9
Gulf Coast	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.4
Golden Crescent	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.8
Alamo	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.4
South Texas	16.8	15.9	16.0	14.7
Coastal Bend	6.3	6.3	5.3	4.7
Lower Rio Grande Valley	11.8	11.7	11.5	10.8
Texoma	8.5	6.5	5.5	4.5
Central Texas	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.3
Middle Rio Grande	13.9	13.5	12.1	12.1
Total Texas	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.2
Total United States	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.8

Sources: 22, 86.

Percentage Unemployed, Regions, 1979



Less than 3.5 percent
3.5–4.2 percent
4.3–5.8 percent
5.9 percent and more
State average 4.2 percent
United States average 5.8 percent

Sources: 22, 86.

Building Construction, 1977–1979

Category	Value (in thousands) 1977	1978	1979
Total construction (including additions, alterations, repairs)	$6,026,558	$8,466,901	$9,591,910
New construction	5,440,954	7,849,788	8,833,252
Residential (housekeeping)	3,245,143	4,815,746	4,807,018
One-family dwellings	2,396,223	3,667,566	3,514,404
Multiple-family dwellings	848,919	1,148,179	1,292,614
Nonresidential	?,195,811	3,034,042	4,026,240
	Number of units		
Total new dwelling units	134,364	165,860	148,874
One-family dwelling units	66,225	90,980	75,331
Multiple-family dwelling units	68,139	74,880	73,543

Sources: 7, 8.

Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industrial Sector, Texas and United States, Selected Years
(In thousands)

Category		1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979
Mining	TX	122.8	109.6	103.8	133.2	182.7	199.3
	US	712.0	632.0	623.0	752.0	851.0	958.0
Construction	TX	170.8	199.8	238.6	290.0	381.8	419.8
	US	2,926.0	3,232.0	3,588.0	3,525.0	4,271.0	4,642.0
Manufacturing	TX	487.7	572.1	734.3	815.9	962.8	1,022.5
	US	16,796.0	18,062.0	19,367.0	18,323.0	20,476.0	20,979.0
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	TX	226.8	224.8	254.4	293.1	329.6	351.7
	US	4,004.0	4,036.0	4,515.0	4,542.0	4,927.0	5,154.0
Wholesale and retail trade	TX	639.2	721.7	856.9	1,100.4	1,297.6	1,375.4
	US	11,391.0	12,716.0	15,040.0	17,060.0	19,499.0	20,140.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	TX	129.6	150.7	189.2	247.1	295.3	314.5
	US	2,629.0	2,977.0	3,645.0	4,165.0	4,727.0	4,864.0
Services	TX	331.6	428.1	585.4	767.4	898.1	961.3
	US	7,378.0	9,036.0	11,548.0	13,892.0	16,220.0	17,047.0
Government	TX	431.0	525.6	662.3	815.8	923.7	958.7
	US	8,353.0	10,074.0	12,554.0	14,686.0	15,476.0	15,813.0
Total	TX	2,539.5	2,932.4	3,624.9	4,462.9	5,271.6	5,603.2
	US	54,189.0	60,765.0	70,880.0	76,945.0	86,446.0	89,497.0

Sources: 81, 82, 83.

Labor Force, Unemployment and Employment Statistics, Metropolitan Areas, 1979

Metropolitan area	Labor force	Number unemployed	Percentage unemployed	Number employed
Abilene	65,890	1,947	3.0	63,943
Amarillo	88,401	2,942	3.3	85,459
Austin	246,740	7,301	3.0	239,439
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	163,690	9,690	5.9	154,000
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	71,975	6,409	8.9	65,566
Bryan–College Station	39,414	1,027	2.6	38,387
Corpus Christi	140,486	6,754	4.8	133,732
Dallas–Fort Worth	1,476,711	52,061	3.5	1,424,650
El Paso	168,933	13,353	7.9	155,580
Galveston–Texas City	80,485	4,180	5.2	76,305
Houston	1,423,696	46,939	3.3	1,376,757
Killeen–Temple	63,528	3,000	4.7	60,528
Laredo	32,869	3,647	11.1	29,222
Longview–Marshall	66,568	3,385	5.1	63,183
Lubbock	100,771	3,453	3.4	97,318
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	86,936	10,707	12.3	76,229
Midland	45,440	1,421	3.1	44,019
Odessa	59,798	2,088	3.5	57,710
San Angelo	42,021	1,284	3.1	40,737
San Antonio	410,429	23,145	5.6	387,284
Sherman–Denison	40,008	1,814	4.5	38,194
Texarkana	30,195	2,149	7.1	28,046
Tyler	64,482	2,683	4.2	61,799
Waco	78,180	3,080	3.9	75,100
Wichita Falls	59,449	1,925	3.2	57,524
Total metropolitan	5,147,095	216,384	4.2	4,930,711
Total nonmetropolitan	1,096,905	46,616	4.3	1,050,289
Total Texas*	6,244,000	263,000	4.2	5,981,000

*State totals are rounded to nearest thousand.
Source: 22.

Labor Force, Unemployment and Employment Statistics, Regions, 1979

Region	Labor force	Number unemployed	Percentage unemployed	Number employed
Panhandle	167,682	5,460	3.3	162,222
South Plains	162,386	5,809	3.6	156,577
North Texas	98,220	2,959	3.0	95,261
North Central Texas	1,536,607	54,376	3.5	1,482,231
North East Texas	96,164	5,486	5.7	90,678
East Texas	231,547	10,814	4.7	220,733
West Central Texas	136,583	3,952	2.9	132,631
Upper Rio Grande	176,995	13,643	7.7	163,352
Permian Basin	161,809	5,676	3.5	156,133
Concho Valley	60,629	1,769	2.9	58,860
Heart of Texas	112,958	4,198	3.7	108,760
Capital	286,762	8,319	2.9	278,443
Brazos Valley	71,873	1,979	2.8	69,894
Deep East Texas	95,159	4,328	4.5	90,831
South East Texas	163,690	9,690	5.9	154,000
Gulf Coast	1,569,208	53,078	3.4	1,516,130
Golden Crescent	65,397	2,460	3.8	62,937
Alamo	466,353	25,077	5.4	441,276
South Texas	43,901	6,433	14.7	37,468
Coastal Bend	192,655	9,012	4.7	183,643
Lower Rio Grande Valley	163,987	17,667	10.8	146,320
Texoma	62,086	2,792	4.5	59,294
Central Texas	82,750	3,568	4.3	79,182
Middle Rio Grande	38,189	4,631	12.1	33,558
Total Texas*	6,244,000	263,000	4.2	5,981,000

*State totals are rounded to nearest thousand.
Source: 22.

Finance

In 1979, nearly 58 percent of all Texas banks and more than 83 percent of total Texas deposits were in metropolitan areas. The number of banks in the state has grown recently because of increased demand for banking services in suburban areas adjacent to large cities. As population has grown in these areas, suburban banks have had to provide services for more customers and to finance many newly established small and medium-sized businesses.

During the 1970s, a major development in Texas banking was the multibank holding company, which has had a pronounced effect on both the financial operation and visibility of banks in the state. Multibank holding companies have enabled subsidiary banks to expand their financial resources, broaden their markets, diversify their portfolios, and lower their cost of capital. Perhaps equally important, multibank holding companies have also enabled a large number of banks to overcome the image of being too small. This increased visibility is in direct contrast to the perceived problem of many Texas banks at the beginning of the decade of being too small to meet the banking needs of large Texas corporations. While bank failures in postwar Texas were far less numerous than they had been in earlier periods in the state's history, demographic trends have resulted in some bank failures, especially in rural areas where declines in the number of customers have proved fatal.

Banks and Total Bank Deposits, Metropolitan Areas, 1979

Metropolitan area	Number of banks	Total deposits (in thousands)
Abilene	17	$ 836,367
Amarillo	10	1,110,734
Austin	39	2,503,350
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	28	1,401,057
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	13	619,412
Bryan–College Station	6	301,401
Corpus Christi	26	1,204,415
Dallas–Fort Worth	228	18,257,237
El Paso	21	1,380,934
Galveston–Texas City	17	672,689
Houston	204	17,851,729
Killeen–Temple	19	467,541
Laredo	5	527,944
Longview–Marshall	17	657,941
Lubbock	14	1,173,295
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	19	772,463
Midland	6	796,859
Odessa	6	440,457
San Angelo	6	437,932
San Antonio	55	3,664,968
Sherman–Denison	13	379,141
Texarkana	9	226,143
Tyler	11	669,082
Waco	17	660,822
Wichita Falls	12	736,873
Total metropolitan	818	57,750,786
Total nonmetropolitan	595	11,781,699
Total Texas	1,413	69,532,485

Source: 36.

Banks and Total Bank Deposits, Regions, 1979

Regions	Number of banks	Total deposits (in thousands)
Panhandle	65	$ 2,133,942
South Plains	48	1,879,134
North Texas	37	1,223,416
North Central Texas	258	18,862,091
North East Texas	37	790,228
East Texas	73	2,168,360
West Central Texas	61	1,639,248
Upper Rio Grande	27	1,436,632
Permian Basin	37	1,828,752
Concho Valley	25	691,145
Heart of Texas	48	995,513
Capital	66	2,980,946
Brazos Valley	34	694,166
Deep East Texas	41	899,627
South East Texas	28	1,401,057
Gulf Coast	250	19,220,883
Golden Crescent	28	1,046,568
Alamo	87	4,248,040
South Texas	9	586,746
Coastal Bend	47	1,729,442
Lower Rio Grande Valley	34	1,437,113
Texoma	24	581,527
Central Texas	34	731,826
Middle Rio Grande	15	326,083
Total Texas	1,413	$69,532,485

Source: 36.

Geography

Differences in physical setting, temperature, and rainfall within the state are striking and perhaps greater than in any other state except California. Texas altitudes range from sea level to 8,751 feet—substantially more difference than exists in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Annual average temperatures range from over 74 degrees to less than 56 degrees. Annual average rainfall amounts range from more than 56 inches to less than 8 inches. In addition, differences in types of soil and vegetation, in quality of surface water, and in amounts of annual sunshine provide the state with a multitude of diverse physical characteristics.

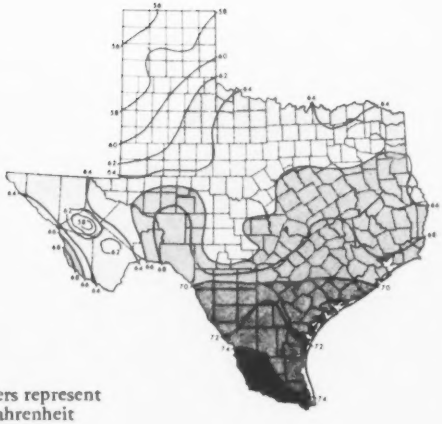
Elevation

Feet above sea level

- 0–249
- 250–499
- 500–999
- 1,000–1,999
- 2,000–2,999
- 3,000–3,999
- 4,000–4,999
- 5,000–6,999
- 7,000 and over

Source: 5.

Mean Annual Temperature

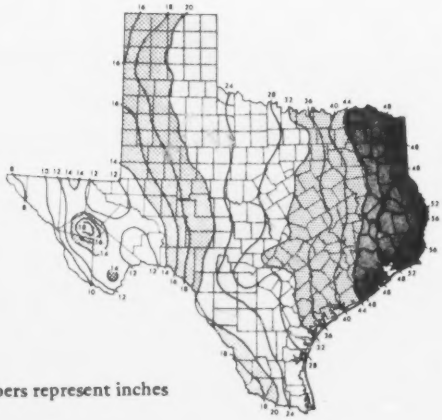


All numbers represent degrees Fahrenheit

1931–1960 average

Source: 5.

Mean Annual Precipitation



All numbers represent inches

1931–1960 average

Source: 5.

Government

The two major sources of state revenue are state taxes and federal funds; together these sources accounted for over 85 percent of total state revenue in fiscal year 1979 (September 1, 1978, to August 31, 1979). Other revenue sources include interest income, which has grown in recent years largely because of higher interest rates; licenses and fees, such as registration fees for higher education, motor vehicle inspection fees, and state parks fees; land income, which includes income from oil, gas, and mineral royalties as well as leases on state lands; and other sources, such as court costs, maintenance charges for state hospital patients, and other miscellaneous revenue. The major sources of state government tax collections are the sales tax, the natural gas production tax, motor fuels taxes, oil production and regulation taxes, and the motor vehicle sales tax. These taxes together accounted for over 75 percent of total state tax collections in fiscal year 1979.

State government expenditures may be broken down by function and by object. The largest functional components in the state budget are education, welfare, highways, and mental health and correctional services that together accounted for over 81 percent of state expenditures in fiscal 1979. The four major categories of federal funds are welfare, education, highways, and revenue sharing so that some portion of these expenditures are financed by federal revenue sources. When the budget is sliced a second way, the largest objects of expenditure are foundation school program grants, salaries and wages, assistance and medical care for the needy, other education grants, other personal services, and capital outlay for highways. Together, these categories accounted for 85 percent of state expenditures in fiscal 1979.

Public employment growth in Texas over the past decade has been relatively rapid, especially at the state level, although there is some evidence that this growth has slowed considerably in recent years. Average earnings of full-time public employees at all levels of government in Texas, however, are appreciably below the national average and well below earnings levels in other industrial states in nearly all cases. Moreover, during the 1968–1978 decade, average earnings of state employees in Texas worsened relative to earnings levels in the ten most populous states and in the four states that border Texas; average earnings of public employees at various local

levels in Texas also worsened relative to earnings levels in a number of other states. This trend of declining relative earnings levels is particularly evident in the case of Texas teachers, to some extent at the college and university level but most noticeably at the elementary and secondary levels. There are also a relatively large number of federal employees in Texas; the Department of Defense alone provides jobs for nearly 200,000 people (70 percent military and 30 percent civilian) located at various installations in nineteen different counties across the state.

City finance has drawn greater attention in recent years because of the deteriorating fiscal condition of a number of the nation's older industrial cities. Selected fiscal data (including per capita tax, expenditure, and debt levels as well as comparative property tax rates) indicate some basic differences in the fiscal characteristics of the fifty-four largest Texas cities (those with population over 25,000). Comparisons between cities should be made with some caution. Higher debt levels in some cities may mean that these cities have recently undertaken major capital improvements that cities with lower debt levels must soon face. Higher debt levels, therefore, may not mean greater levels of inefficiency or fiscal irresponsibility. The same caution applies to expenditure levels that indicate per capita dollar amounts spent, not quality of services rendered or efficiency in the delivery of services. Despite these cautions, data provided here are among the most frequently monitored indexes of municipal performance.

Public Employment: Full-time Equivalents per 10,000 Population, Texas and United States, 1968 and 1978

Level of government	October 1978	October 1968	Percentage change 1968-1978
Texas			
State	127	88	44.3
Local	372	283	31.4
Total	500	371	34.5
U.S. average			
State	136	105	29.5
Local	356	291	22.3
Total	492	396	24.2

Source: 77.

Public Employment for Selected Functions: Full-time Equivalents per 10,000 Population, 1968 and 1978

Function Level	October 1978	October 1968	Percentage change 1968-1978
Highways			
State and local	23.2	28.7	−19.2
State only	11.0	16.4	−32.9
Public welfare			
State and local	11.0	4.1	168.3
State only	10.0	3.3	203.0
Health and hospitals			
State and local	57.7	35.2	63.9
State only	30.7	17.8	72.5
Education			
State and local	276.8	203.1	36.3
State only	51.9	32.7	58.7
Financial administration			
State and local	12.7	8.4	51.2
State only	3.8	1.8	111.1

Source: 77.

Average Earnings of Full-time State and Local Government Employees in Texas by Level of Government as a Percentage of U.S. Average, 1968 and 1978

Level of government	1978	1968
State and local, total	86.8	85.3
State	93.5	99.3
Local, total	84.8	81.1
Counties	82.4	73.9
Municipalities	85.8	77.6
School districts	82.9	81.0
Special districts	78.1	74.4

Source: 77.

Average Earnings of Educational and All Other Full-time State and Local Government Employees in Texas as a Percentage of U.S. Average, 1968 and 1978

Category	1978	1968
All educational employees	84.3	83.9
Instructional personnel, local schools	80.6	82.9
Instructional personnel, institutions of higher education	103.7	104.7
Other than educational employees	88.6	85.6

Source: 77.

State Government Net Revenues, 1975–1979

Revenue source	Amount collected (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1979
Tax collections	$3,375.2	$3,922.1	$4,429.2	$5,041.2	$5,400.7	59.5	60.2
Federal funding	1,523.6	1,775.2	1,848.7	2,037.7	2,284.9	26.9	25.5
Interest income	213.0	234.2	279.2	339.5	423.1	3.8	4.7
Licenses and fees	310.2	331.2	364.8	405.6	395.3	5.5	4.4
Land income	183.2	246.5	341.1	405.1	380.0	3.2	4.2
Other sources	69.3	82.5	92.8	75.6	89.1	1.2	1.0
Total	$5,674.6	$6,591.7	$7,355.8	$8,304.7	$8,973.1	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Tax Collections, 1975–1979

Tax source	Amount collected (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1979
Sales	$1,266.6	$1,478.4	$1,689.0	$2,023.7	$2,174.3	37.5	40.3
Natural gas production tax	259.6	364.6	474.3	517.8	554.4	7.7	10.3
Motor fuel taxes	395.2	427.3	444.1	477.7	489.5	11.7	9.1
Oil production and regulation taxes	404.8	431.3	428.5	437.2	466.7	12.0	8.6
Motor vehicle sales tax	202.6	270.5	328.1	401.1	433.3	6.0	8.0
Cigarette and tobacco taxes	260.9	279.7	288.1	300.3	309.8	7.7	5.7
Corporation franchise tax	166.6	213.6	236.6	264.9	293.8	4.9	5.4
Alcoholic beverages taxes	126.3	138.9	160.4	172.6	191.7	3.7	3.6
Insurance occupation tax	97.3	111.4	127.4	147.4	166.5	2.9	3.1
Other taxes	195.3	206.4	252.9	298.5	320.8	5.8	5.9
Total	$3,375.2	$3,922.1	$4,429.2	$5,041.2	$5,400.7	100.0	100.0

Source: 2

State Government Net Expenditures by Function, 1975–1979

Expenditure	Amount (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1979
Support for higher and public education	$2,307.4	$2,895.2	$3,063.6	$3,673.1	$4,004.4	42.9	46.6
Welfare	929.6	1,090.7	1,217.9	1,334.9	1,509.2	17.3	17.6
Highway maintenance and construction	831.8	731.2	661.7	921.8	1,019.8	15.5	11.9
Mental health, state homes, and corrections	266.9	327.5	397.5	430.0	454.6	5.0	5.3
Teacher retirement	253.3	204.5	221.6	326.1	317.9	4.7	3.7
Grants to political subdivisions and others	157.5	200.0	239.4	263.6	293.2	2.9	3.4
Employee retirement and social security	134.2	142.2	163.6	178.6	284.1	2.5	3.3
Executive and administrative	138.5	168.3	183.1	223.7	237.1	2.6	2.8
Payment of public debt	88.2	98.5	115.0	151.4	105.0	1.6	1.2
Other	270.1	345.3	343.6	361.2	374.5	5.0	4.4
Total	$5,377.3	$6,203.5	$6,607.0	$7,864.1	$8,600.2	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Expenditures by Object, 1975–1979

Expenditure	Amount (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1979
Foundation school program grants	$1,185.9	$1,616.9	$1,642.2	$2,054.5	$2,106.4	22.1	24.5
Salaries and wages	1,283.6	1,508.0	1,681.1	1,798.4	1,913.1	23.9	22.2
Assistance and medical care for the needy	640.4	825.7	900.3	1,024.4	1,178.1	11.9	13.7
Other education grants	470.3	494.2	553.5	621.2	822.2	8.8	9.6
Other personal services	434.4	411.1	445.5	579.5	702.4	8.1	8.2
Capital outlay for highways	528.9	466.3	374.1	581.2	615.3	9.8	7.2
Current and recurring operating expenses	256.3	253.1	321.3	356.2	371.0	4.8	4.3
Other grants	157.5	201.6	241.1	263.6	293.2	2.9	3.4
Consumable supplies and materials	181.3	155.2	151.5	185.3	211.7	3.4	2.5
Other	238.6	271.4	296.3	399.9	386.6	4.4	4.5
Total	$5,377.3	$6,203.5	$6,607.0	$7,864.1	$8,600.2	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

Property Tax Rate per $100 of Assessed Valuation for Cities with More than 25,000 Population, 1979 (In dollars)

City	Rate	City	Rate
Abilene	0.77	Killeen	0.63
Amarillo	0.65	Kingsville	1.16
Arlington	0.50	Laredo	0.60
Austin	0.72	Lewisville	0.75
Baytown	0.72	Longview	0.49
Beaumont	1.12	Lubbock	0.67
Big Spring	0.98	Lufkin	0.73
Brownsville	0.80	McAllen	0.28
Bryan	0.50	Mesquite	0.77
Carrollton	0.58	Midland	0.47
College Station	0.45	Nacogdoches	0.90
Corpus Christi	0.80	Odessa	0.67
Dallas	1.00	Orange	0.91
Del Rio	0.50	Pasadena	0.66
Denton	0.74	Plano	0.49
Duncanville	0.78	Port Arthur	0.81
El Paso	1.15	Richardson	0.43
Farmers Branch	0.58	San Angelo	1.25
Fort Worth	0.90	San Antonio	0.74
Galveston	0.87	Sherman	0.85
Garland	0.63	Temple	0.60
Grand Prairie	0.60	Texarkana	0.87
Haltom City	0.67	Texas City	0.39
Harlingen	0.90	Tyler	0.49
Houston	0.84	Victoria	0.83
Hurst	0.65	Waco	0.69
Irving	0.63	Wichita Falls	0.73

Note: Figures are for *adjusted tax rate*, which is the gross tax rate multiplied by the assessment rate.
Source: 47.

Selected per Capita City Finance Items for Cities with More than 25,000 Population, Fiscal Year 1976–1977 (In dollars)

City	General revenue	Tax revenue	Property tax revenue	General expenditure	Long-term debt outstanding
Abilene	158	91	49	128	241
Amarillo	369	144	96	344	218
Arlington	180	100	54	180	773
Austin	312	117	79	405	1,309
Baytown	211	112	71	281	430
Beaumont	239	122	72	267	458
Big Spring	142	74	37	161	117
Brownsville	162	73	36	158	573
Bryan	473	196	161	519	1,849
Carrollton	219	139	103	248	414
College Station	83	46	19	96	370
Corpus Christi	228	113	75	188	308
Dallas	325	205	136	294	551
Del Rio	125	51	22	66	32
Denton	303	80	49	328	821
Duncanville	145	94	71	322	63
El Paso	196	88	54	177	158
Farmers Branch	206	155	98	209	395
Fort Worth	307	132	86	310	500
Galveston	444	140	91	477	512
Garland	187	80	53	216	859
Grand Prairie	199	95	65	236	501
Haltom City	108	68	36	85	348
Harlingen	175	92	51	173	241
Houston	264	156	97	251	507
Hurst	169	120	66	160	234
Irving	184	124	85	196	653
Killeen	137	62	33	143	155
Kingsville	123	66	42	113	150
Laredo	222	76	29	239	151
Lewisville	115	93	66	167	430
Longview	171	103	49	176	365
Lubbock	250	115	72	246	440
Lufkin	184	100	45	169	310
McAllen	358	86	28	390	375
Mesquite	155	104	64	147	326
Midland	190	108	64	159	253
Nacogdoches	168	91	48	206	402
Odessa	146	96	46	116	110
Orange	164	95	61	191	224
Pasadena	151	96	58	142	373
Plano	185	86	58	152	465
Port Arthur	196	91	59	200	237
Richardson	177	119	83	181	422
San Angelo	191	90	56	173	161
San Antonio	203	76	48	236	698
Sherman	213	121	68	203	338
Temple	167	94	50	141	175
Texarkana	282	109	68	144	665
Texas City	209	149	104	179	443
Tyler	178	99	50	181	332
Victoria	178	106	61	130	160
Waco	264	107	64	235	297
Wichita Falls	182	102	61	142	259

Source: 58.

Income

Data on the sources of personal income developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, are among the best available indicators of overall economic activity at the local level.

Personal income is the current income from all sources of area residents. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It consists of wages and salaries; various types of supplementary earnings (for example, employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds); the net incomes of owners of unincorporated businesses; royalties; dividends; interest; and government and business transfer payments (consisting, in general, of disbursements to persons for which no services are currently rendered).

One difference between the industrial categorization used in the Bureau of Economic Analysis income data and that used in the standard industrial classification system is that forestry and commercial fishing are classified with "agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other" by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, rather than with agriculture. A description of the standard industrial classification system can be found on page 27.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes detailed information on the sources of personal income at the county level. For many counties, some items are not published in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information. These county disclosure problems make the publication of detailed personal income statistics for the state planning regions impractical. The development of the regional personal income maps was made possible by a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Business Research. For each of twelve Texas metropolitan areas, estimates for two personal income categories not published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis were developed by the authors using other sources.

Comparisons of overall economic performance in Texas and the United States can best be made by use of the gross product concept. Gross national product (GNP), the final value of all goods and services produced in a country, is probably the most important summary measure of national economic conditions. Individual researchers in a number of states are now trying to provide figures for gross state product (GSP), the final value of

all goods and services produced in a state. While the U.S. Department of Commerce is involved in assembling a consistent set of gross product accounts for all states, these accounts are not yet available. The estimates of Texas GSP presented in this section were produced by researchers at the Bureau of Business Research. Although trends in gross product and personal income are closely related, the two concepts are different in that gross product is the final value of output produced by business and government whereas personal income is total income received by households.

Total GSP in Texas in 1978 was more than $138 billion. The most important sectoral components of both Texas GSP and U.S. GNP are manufacturing, trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Mining is a much more important source of gross product to the state than it is to the nation as a whole. Comparisons may be made of growth trends in Texas and the nation over periods that correspond roughly to the national business cycle. Between 1959 and 1966, gross state product grew slightly slower in Texas than gross national product. Between 1966 and 1973, Texas GSP grew much faster than U.S. GNP. Since 1973, Texas GSP has grown more than twice as fast as national GNP. According to the GSP concept, the fastest growing regions of the state between 1973 and 1977 were North Texas, Permian Basin, and Gulf Coast while the slowest growing regions over this period were Heart of Texas, South Plains, and Central Texas.

Total personal income in Texas in 1978 was slightly over $100 billion. Nearly 83 percent of this amount was received by persons who resided in metropolitan areas. The sources of personal income are frequently very different among the state's metropolitan areas. Manufacturing, for example, accounts for more than 28 percent of personal income in the Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange, Longview–Marshall, and Sherman–Denison metropolitan areas but less than 7 percent in the Abilene, Killeen–Temple, and Laredo metropolitan areas. Government, on the other hand, accounts for over 52 percent of personal income in Killeen–Temple but less than 6 percent of personal income in Midland.

In addition to the metropolitan area breakdown, data in this section are provided for all of the major sources of personal income for the state's planning regions. Data are also provided for per capita income (personal income per person) for each of the state's planning regions, metropolitan areas, and counties and for effective buying income (income of households after taxes) for Texas and the United States.

Employment at Major Installations of the Department of Defense, 1979

County	Installation or community*	Military	Civilian	Total
Bandera	Medina	981	–	981
Bee	Chase Field, Beeville	1,515	439	1,954
Bell	Fort Hood	38,859	3,360	42,219
Bexar	Brooks Air Force Base, Fort Sam Houston, Kelly Air Force Base, Lackland, Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio	40,080	28,741	68,821
Bowie	Red River Army Depot, Texarkana	89	5,402	5,491
Brazos	College Station	143	4	147
Dallas	Dallas	1,450	1,625	3,075
El Paso	Fort Bliss, El Paso	18,020	4,184	22,204
Galveston	Galveston	27	448	475
Harris	Ellington Air Force Base, Houston	482	666	1,148
Kleberg	Kingsville	1,681	342	2,023
Lubbock	Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock	2,636	655	3,291
Nueces	Corpus Christi	2,379	4,329	6,708
Tarrant	Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth	4,717	2,329	7,046
Taylor	Dyess Air Force Base	4,884	438	5,322
Tom Green	Goodfellow Air Force Base	1,846	267	2,113
Travis	Bergstrom Air Force Base, Camp Mabry, Austin	5,065	1,199	6,264
Val Verde	Laughlin Air Force Base	2,549	530	3,079
Wichita	Sheppard Air Force Base	8,461	1,617	10,078
	Other	822	1,345	2,167
Total Texas		136,686	57,920	194,606

*Where a community name is given, employees of the Department of Defense work in the town or city but not at a given installation.

Source: Courtesy of Congressman J. J. Pickle and the U.S. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Information Operations and Reports.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Texas and United States, 1973 and 1978

Source	1978		1973	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Agriculture	1.31	1.94	4.07	3.44
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.28
Mining	4.30	1.20	2.59	0.80
Construction	6.60	4.67	5.73	5.12
Manufacturing	15.62	20.23	15.15	21.00
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.38	5.89	6.30	5.90
Wholesale trade	6.43	5.06	5.89	4.84
Retail trade	8.53	7.70	8.95	8.31
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.60	4.46	4.28	4.15
Services	12.18	12.98	11.65	12.20
Total private labor and proprietor income	66.31	64.45	64.91	66.05
Federal civilian	2.87	3.08	3.56	3.33
Federal military	1.75	1.16	2.93	1.61
State and local	7.53	8.44	7.94	8.91
Total government earnings	12.16	12.69	14.43	13.85
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	78.47	77.14	79.33	79.90
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.94	4.05	3.82	4.01
Residence adjustment	−0.18	−0.02	−0.21	−0.02
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	74.34	73.07	75.30	75.86
Dividends, interest, and rent	15.12	13.82	14.65	12.76
Transfer payments	10.54	13.11	10.05	11.37
Total Personal Income (place of residence, in thousands)	$100,803,690	$1,709,616,000	$53,533,359	$1,045,303,000

Sources: 52, 53.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1978

Source	Abilene	Amarillo	Austin	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange
Agriculture	1.78	0.29	0.72	0.06
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.19	0.24	0.18	0.24
Mining	7.63	3.15*	0.29	1.24
Construction	4.84	6.96	5.39	10.25
Manufacturing	6.90	9.65	11.04	32.45
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.75	9.88	3.44	7.48
Wholesale trade	5.45	7.65	3.38	3.78
Retail trade	8.38	10.06	9.02	7.58
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.95	4.10*	4.92	2.51
Services	12.31	12.14	14.94	9.71
Total private labor and proprietor income	56.18	64.12	53.33	75.30
Federal civilian	2.37	2.53	3.97	0.89
Federal military	6.10	0.17	2.02	0.21
State and local	8.25	7.70	17.76	6.94
Total government earnings	16.72	10.40	23.75	8.03
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	72.90	74.51	77.08	83.33
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.76	3.84	3.83	4.13
Residence adjustment	−0.04	1.16	−1.05	−1.92
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	69.11	71.83	72.20	77.29
Dividends, interest, and rent	18.08	18.80	16.32	12.52
Transfer payments	12.81	9.37	11.48	10.19
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$988,461	$1,348,593	$3,474,685	$2,933,647

Source	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	Bryan-College Station	Corpus Christi	Dallas-Fort Worth
Agriculture	2.75	−0.16	2.00	0.33
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	2.70*	0.20	0.59	0.14
Mining	0.27*	0.73	6.09	2.15
Construction	4.17	5.33	9.22	4.81
Manufacturing	13.36	6.99	11.59	19.16
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.67	3.74	5.92	7.30
Wholesale trade	5.17	2.46	4.45	9.27
Retail trade	10.78	9.64	9.10	9.39
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.71	3.15	3.33	6.71
Services	10.56	10.83	11.55	13.57
Total private labor and proprietor income	59.14	42.91	63.84	72.83
Federal civilian	2.07	2.47	5.22	2.43
Federal military	0.28	0.39	1.58	0.41
State and local	11.44	30.97	8.82	6.33
Total government earnings	13.79	33.84	15.62	9.18
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	72.93	76.76	79.46	82.01
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.59	3.79	3.97	4.12
Residence adjustment	−2.40	−3.09	−1.33	−0.43
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	66.94	69.88	74.16	77.46
Dividends, interest, and rent	17.32	18.15	14.37	13.92
Transfer payments	15.74	11.97	11.47	8.62
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$891,272	$466,928	$2,146,004	$23,816,310

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1978 (continued)

Source	El Paso	Galveston-Texas City	Houston	Killeen-Temple
Agriculture	−0.07	0.11	0.18	0.57
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.09*
Mining	0.65	1.10	6.49	0.06*
Construction	4.90	6.18	10.63	4.02
Manufacturing	12.92	17.09	17.72	6.27
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	8.48	6.45	7.65	3.07
Wholesale trade	5.04	1.77	8.92	1.66
Retail trade	9.74	6.10	8.24	6.59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.85	4.07	5.36	2.14
Services	11.75	8.37	15.33	7.44
Total private labor and proprietor income	57.38	51.35	80.70	31.91
Federal civilian	5.71	1.51	1.70	8.74
Federal military	7.97	0.31	0.13	37.75
State and local	10.04	12.74	5.48	6.24
Total government earnings	23.72	14.56	7.31	52.74
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	81.11	65.90	88.00	84.65
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	4.15	3.25	4.40	4.26
Residence adjustment	−3.66	13.80	−1.31	−1.61
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	73.30	76.44	82.29	78.78
Dividends, interest, and rent	11.49	13.54	11.41	10.74
Transfer payments	15.21	10.02	6.30	10.48
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$2,500,695	$1,603,549	$24,393,398	$1,420,685

Source	Laredo	Longview-Marshall	Lubbock	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg
Agriculture	1.94	0.12	0.73	3.30
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.50	0.23	0.49	2.89
Mining	5.88	6.82	0.44	2.26
Construction	3.71	5.81	5.32	4.59
Manufacturing	4.45	28.94	11.33	7.21
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	10.03	5.00	6.11	3.74
Wholesale trade	5.18	4.73	7.31	6.13
Retail trade	15.97	9.14	12.31	10.69
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.47	2.70	4.37	2.74
Services	10.61	10.80	13.08	8.97
Total private labor and proprietor income	61.74	74.30	61.48	52.51
Federal civilian	3.44	0.96	2.96	3.02
Federal military	0.17	0.12	2.34	0.21
State and local	13.03	6.67	9.87	13.46
Total government earnings	16.64	7.75	15.17	16.69
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	78.38	82.05	76.65	69.20
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.86	4.21	3.88	3.40
Residence adjustment	−2.65	−7.58	−0.13	−1.76
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	71.87	70.26	72.65	64.04
Dividends, interest, and rent	10.34	17.53	17.90	19.28
Transfer payments	17.79	12.21	9.45	16.68
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$388,644	$1,041,767	$1,451,956	$1,019,373

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1978 (continued)

Source	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	San Antonio
Agriculture	−0.01	0.09	2.32	0.59
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.09	0.06	0.25	0.11
Mining	30.26	16.27	2.91	0.73
Construction	4.86	8.72	4.72	4.74
Manufacturing	6.84	14.47	11.02	8.44
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.93	5.36	8.07	4.38
Wholesale trade	5.64	8.62	3.16	4.72
Retail trade	7.29	9.46	9.46	8.93
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.28	3.01	2.77	5.00
Services	11.21	10.65	11.53	12.66
Total private labor and proprietor income	76.40	76.71	56.22	50.30
Federal civilian	1.11	0.55	2.04	9.34
Federal military	0.08	0.12	4.34	6.58
State and local	4.73	6.54	7.68	8.16
Total government earnings	5.92	7.21	14.06	24.09
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	82.32	83.92	70.28	74.39
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	4.17	4.22	3.44	3.93
Residence adjustment	−3.22	1.66	−0.04	−1.49
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	74.93	81.36	66.80	68.97
Dividends, interest, and rent	19.72	12.27	20.90	15.14
Transfer payments	5.36	6.37	12.30	15.89
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$787,445	$901,884	$607,138	$6,898,941

Source	Sherman-Denison	Texarkana	Tyler	Waco
Agriculture	0.47	2.84	1.33	0.50
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.14	0.19	0.30	0.15
Mining	0.87	0.48	5.44	0.19
Construction	4.77	4.99	4.19	4.44
Manufacturing	28.75	15.61	22.28	17.89
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.32	4.79	5.32	5.36
Wholesale trade	2.66	4.00	4.07	4.45
Retail trade	7.92	8.60	10.17	8.76
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.43	2.71	3.48	4.38
Services	10.06	9.86	13.77	12.78
Total private labor and proprietor income	64.39	54.07	70.33	58.92
Federal civilian	0.77	13.87	1.06	4.08
Federal military	0.11	0.20	0.10	0.18
State and local	6.36	6.82	6.51	7.40
Total government earnings	7.24	20.89	7.67	11.66
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	71.62	74.96	78.00	70.58
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.81	4.13	3.90	3.64
Residence adjustment	−0.99	−3.84	−5.37	−0.33
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	66.81	67.00	68.73	66.61
Dividends, interest, and rent	17.89	15.76	20.28	18.87
Transfer payments	15.29	17.24	10.99	14.52
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$616,627	$786,808	$920,285	$1,183,921

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1978 (continued)

Source	Wichita Falls	Total metropolitan	Total nonmetropolitan	Total Texas
Agriculture	1.10	0.46	5.35	1.31
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.10	0.24	0.91	0.35
Mining	7.70	3.78	5.79	4.30
Construction	4.45	6.92	5.11	6.60
Manufacturing	11.77	16.40	11.91	15.62
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.06	6.68	4.95	6.38
Wholesale trade	3.17	7.16	2.96	6.43
Retail trade	8.52	8.90	6.80	8.53
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.12	5.11	2.18	4.60
Services	8.92	13.24	7.10	12.18
Total private labor and proprietor income	52.93	68.87	54.06	66.31
Federal civilian	3.92	3.15	1.51	2.87
Federal military	8.91	2.00	0.57	1.75
State and local	8.66	7.50	7.71	7.53
Total government earnings	21.49	12.65	9.79	12.16
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	74.42	81.52	63.85	78.47
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.96	4.11	3.13	3.94
Residence adjustment	−1.47	−0.96	3.55	−0.18
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	68.99	76.45	64.27	74.34
Dividends, interest, and rent	18.62	13.92	20.86	15.12
Transfer payments	12.39	9.63	14.88	10.54
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,064,412	$83,361,719	$17,441,971	$100,803,690

*Authors' estimate.
Sources: 52, 53.

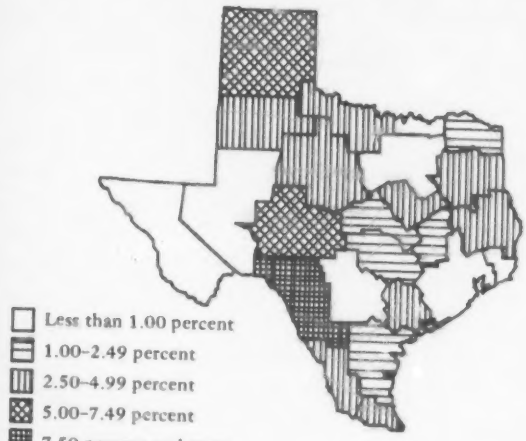
Metropolitan, Nonmetropolitan, and Total Personal Income, Regions, 1978

(In thousands of dollars)

Region	Total personal income	Metropolitan total personal income	Nonmetropolitan total personal income
Panhandle	2,767,895	1,348,593	1,419,302
South Plains	2,378,004	1,451,956	926,048
North Texas	1,703,066	1,064,412	638,654
North Central Texas	24,727,593	23,816,310	911,283
North East Texas	1,460,227	495,889	964,338
East Texas	3,641,613	1,962,052	1,679,561
West Central Texas	2,075,083	988,461	1,086,622
Upper Rio Grande	2,612,556	2,500,695	111,861
Permian Basin	2,615,953	1,689,329	926,624
Concho Valley	911,765	607,138	304,627
Heart of Texas	1,752,962	1,183,921	569,041
Capital	4,121,875	3,474,685	647,190
Brazos Valley	948,937	466,928	482,009
Deep East Texas	1,544,461	–	1,544,461
South East Texas	2,933,647	2,933,647	–
Gulf Coast	27,057,658	25,996,147	1,061,511
Golden Crescent	1,064,517	–	1,064,517
Alamo	7,811,589	6,898,941	912,648
South Texas	501,795	388,644	113,151
Coastal Bend	2,959,848	2,146,004	813,844
Lower Rio Grande Valley	1,981,488	1,910,645	70,843
Texoma	945,605	616,637	328,968
Central Texas	1,755,089	1,420,685	334,404
Middle Rio Grande	530,464	–	530,464
Total Texas	100,803,690	83,361,719	17,441,971

Sources: 52, 53.

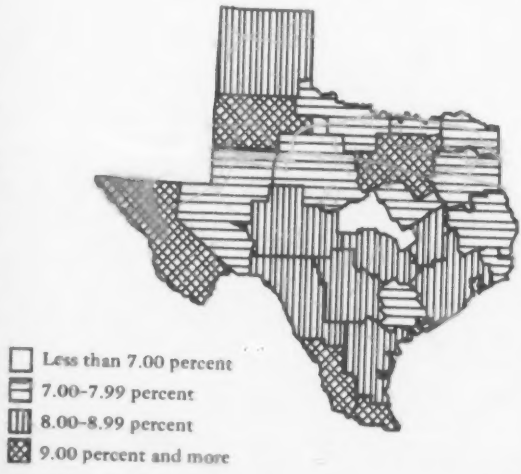
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Agriculture, Regions, 1978



State average, 1.31 percent

Source: 53.

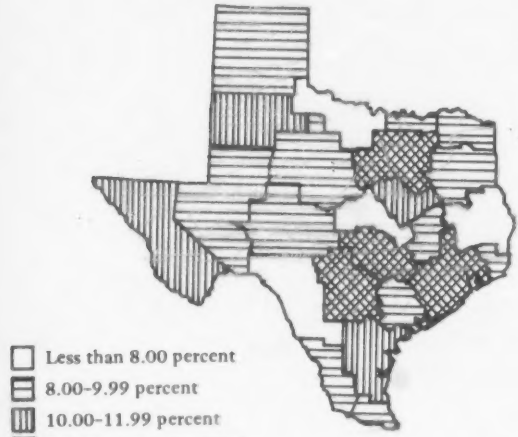
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Retail Trade, Regions, 1978



State average, 8.53 percent

Source: 53.

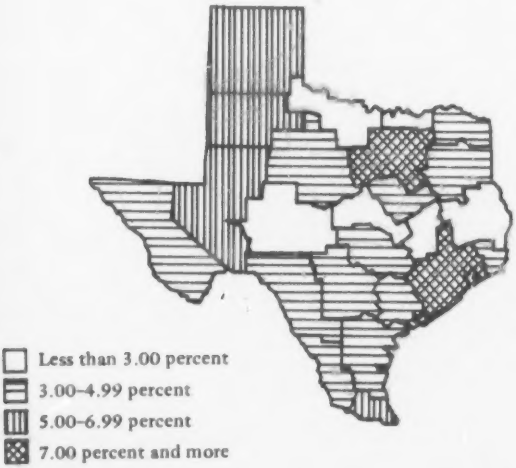
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Service Industries, Regions, 1978



State average, 12.18 percent

Source: 53.

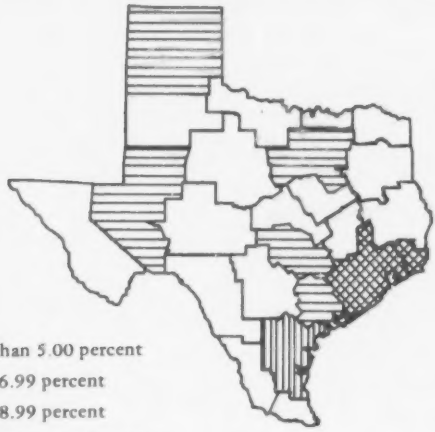
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Wholesale Trade, Regions, 1978



State average, 6.43 percent

Source: 53.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Construction, Regions, 1978

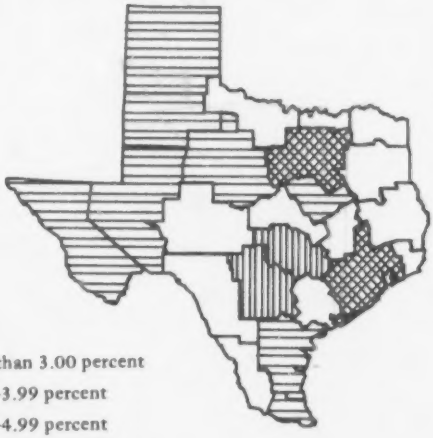


Less than 5.00 percent
5.00–6.99 percent
7.00–8.99 percent
9.00 percent and more

State average, 6.60 percent

Source: 53.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Regions, 1978

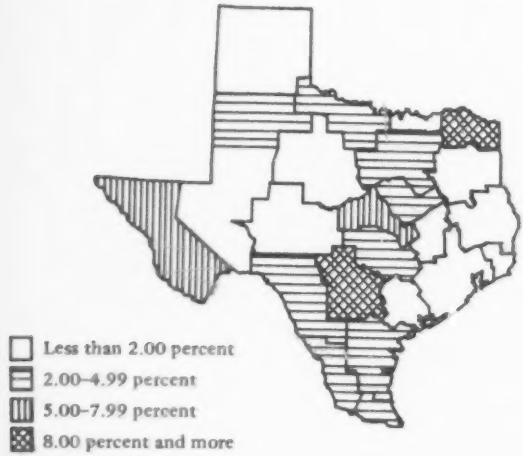


Less than 3.00 percent
3.00–3.99 percent
4.00–4.99 percent
5.00 percent and more

State average, 4.60 percent

Source: 53.

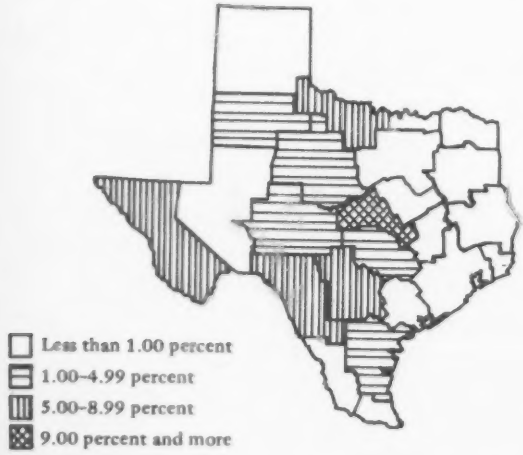
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Federal Civilian Earnings, Regions, 1978



State average, 2.87 percent

Source: 53.

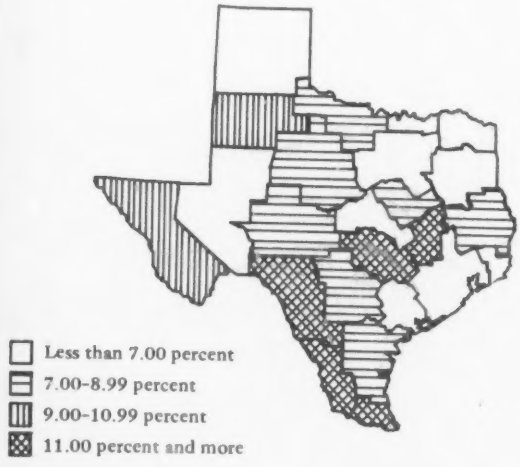
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Federal Military Earnings, Regions, 1978



State average, 1.75 percent

Source: 53.

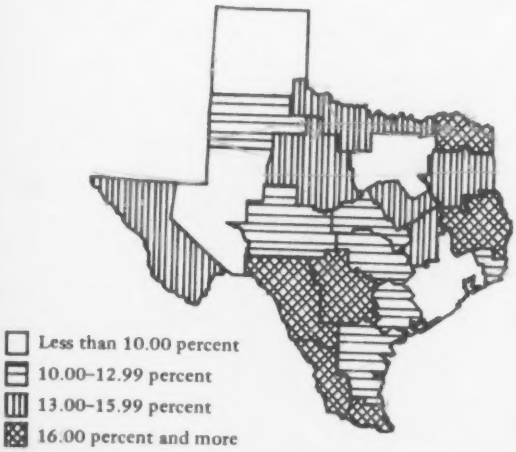
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from State and Local Government Earnings, Regions, 1978



State average, 7.53 percent

Source: 53.

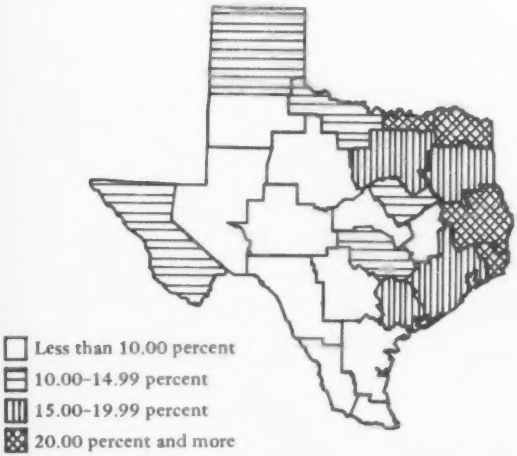
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Transfer Payments, Regions, 1978



State average, 10.54 percent

Source: 53.

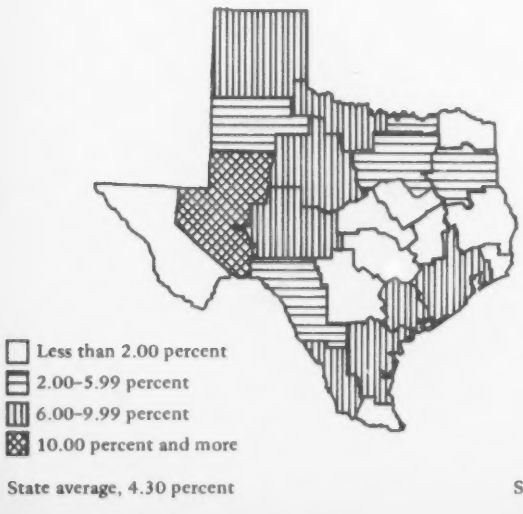
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Manufacturing, Regions, 1978



State average, 15.62 percent

Source: 53.

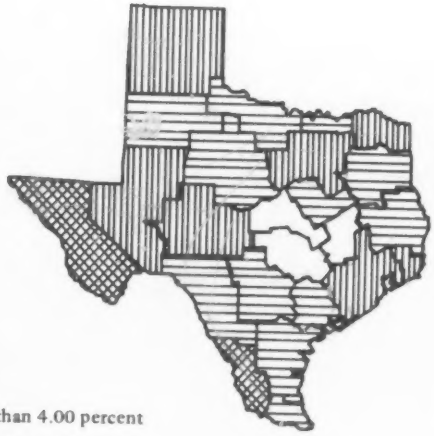
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Mining, Regions, 1978



State average, 4.30 percent

Source: 53.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities, Regions, 1978



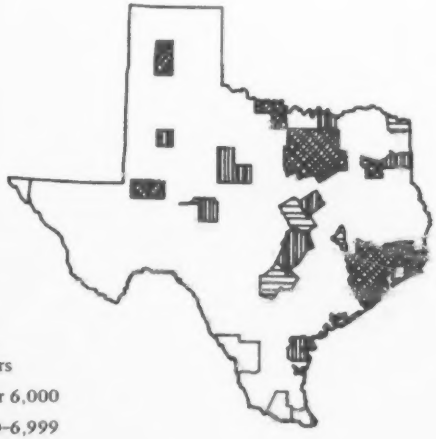
Less than 4.00 percent
4.00–5.99 percent
6.00–7.99 percent
8.00 percent and more

State average, 6.38 percent

Source: 53.

Per Capita income, Metropolitan Areas, 1978
(In dollars)

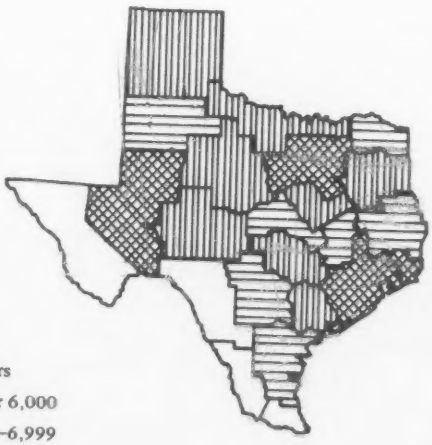
Metropolitan area	Per capita income
Abilene	7,512
Amarillo	8,530
Austin	7,270
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	8,052
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	5,024
Bryan–College Station	6,133
Corpus Christi	7,104
Dallas–Fort Worth	8,756
El Paso	5,639
Galveston–Texas City	8,099
Houston	9,398
Killeen–Temple	6,795
Laredo	4,529
Longview–Marshall	7,799
Lubbock	7,260
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	4,323
Midland	10,658
Odessa	8,551
San Angelo	7,859
San Antonio	6,648
Sherman–Denison	7,297
Texarkana	6,738
Tyler	8,084
Waco	7,360
Wichita Falls	8,255
Total Texas	7,746



Sources: 52, 53.

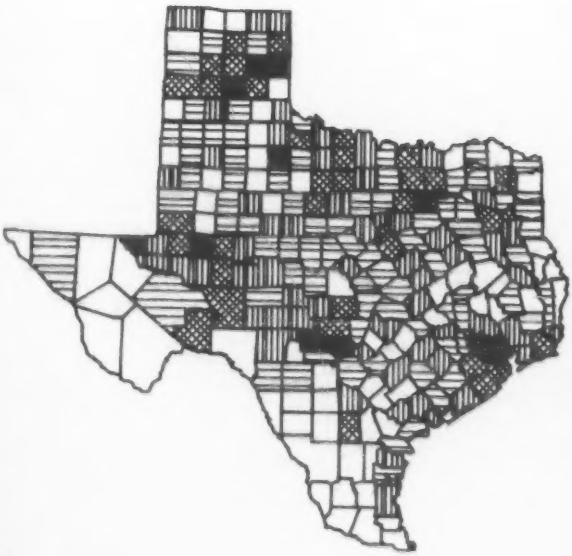
Per Capita Income, Regions, 1978
(In dollars)

Region	Per capita income
Panhandle	7,987
South Plains	6,884
North Texas	7,958
North Central Texas	8,677
North East Texas	6,675
East Texas	7,250
West Central Texas	7,083
Upper Rio Grande	5,637
Permian Basin	8,118
Concho Valley	7,643
Heart of Texas	7,238
Capital	7,151
Brazos Valley	6,260
Deep East Texas	6,204
South East Texas	8,052
Gulf Coast	9,185
Golden Crescent	7,096
Alamo	6,672
South Texas	4,235
Coastal Bend	6,717
Lower Rio Grande Valley	4,613
Texoma	7,155
Central Texas	6,812
Middle Rio Grande	4,759
Total Texas	7,746



Source: 53.

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1978



Dollars
Under 6,000
6,000–6,999
7,000–7,999
8,000–8,999
9,000 and more

State average, $7,746

Sources: 52, 53.

Effective Buying Income* Profile, Texas and United States, 1978

Income (in dollars)	Percentage of total households	
	Texas	United States
Under 3,000	8.7	8.3
3,000–4,999	6.7	6.3
5,000–7,999	9.4	8.9
8,000–9,999	6.2	6.0
10,000–14,999	16.0	16.3
15,000–24,999	28.5	30.7
25,000–49,999	21.3	20.7
50,000 and over	3.1	2.8

*Household effective buying income is roughly equivalent to household disposable income—the total income of all household members after taxes.

Source: 37.

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1978
(In dollars)

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Anderson	6,023	Brewster	5,370	Collin	8,188	Dimmit	4,103
Andrews	8,038	Briscoe	6,345	Collingsworth	5,389	Donley	8,229
Angelina	7,067	Brooks	4,606	Colorado	7,124	Duval	4,204
Aransas	7,163	Brown	6,832	Comal	7,556	Eastland	6,525
Archer	8,658	Burleson	5,893	Comanche	6,677	Ector	8,551
Armstrong	10,087	Burnet	6,863	Concho	6,352	Edwards	7,778
Atascosa	7,029	Caldwell	5,577	Cooke	8,038	Ellis	6,982
Austin	6,940	Calhoun	7,060	Coryell	6,642	El Paso	5,639
Bailey	6,870	Callahan	6,531	Cottle	7,457	Erath	7,377
Bandera	6,664	Cameron	5,024	Crane	7,965	Falls	7,235
Bastrop	5,901	Camp	7,854	Crockett	8,537	Fannin	5,693
Baylor	7,263	Carson	8,583	Crosby	6,082	Fayette	7,064
Bee	5,760	Cass	5,870	Culberson	4,915	Fisher	5,502
Bell	6,839	Castro	6,359	Dallam	7,957	Floyd	6,462
Bexar	6,623	Chambers	7,706	Dallas	9,337	Foard	8,600
Blanco	6,463	Cherokee	7,778	Dawson	5,295	Fort Bend	8,111
Borden	6,826	Childress	7,321	Deaf Smith	8,054	Franklin	5,406
Bosque	8,167	Clay	7,799	Delta	6,051	Freestone	7,033
Bowie	6,738	Cochran	4,907	Denton	8,008	Frio	4,537
Brazoria	8,090	Coke	6,318	DeWitt	5,752	Gaines	6,160
Brazos	6,133	Coleman	6,199	Dickens	5,475	Galveston	8,099

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1978 (continued)
(In dollars)

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Garza	6,680	Hemphill	8,711	Jones	6,427	Limpscomb	7,501
Gillespie	8,156	Henderson	6,102	Karnes	5,953	Live Oak	5,981
Glasscock	8,475	Hidalgo	4,323	Kaufman	6,986	Llano	8,734
Goliad	7,222	Hill	6,935	Kendall	9,071	Loving	19,073
Gonzales	7,223	Hockley	6,070	Kenedy	7,911	Lubbock	7,260
Gray	9,055	Hood	7,702	Kent	3,983	Lynn	4,141
Grayson	7,297	Hopkins	6,713	Kerr	9,139	McCulloch	6,788
Gregg	8,392	Houston	5,933	Kimble	7,038	McLennan	7,369
Grimes	6,375	Howard	6,707	King	10,854	McMullen	8,001
Guadalupe	6,512	Hudspeth	6,357	Kinney	6,021	Madison	6,211
Hale	6,683	Hunt	6,934	Kleberg	6,047	Marion	4,962
Hall	4,852	Hutchinson	8,327	Knox	6,644	Martin	5,105
Hamilton	6,504	Irion	7,414	Lamar	6,480	Mason	7,087
Hansford	4,783	Jack	7,457	Lamb	6,822	Matagorda	7,969
Hardeman	6,910	Jackson	6,513	Lampasas	6,329	Maverick	3,228
Hardin	6,621	Jasper	6,513	LaSalle	3,796	Medina	5,948
Harris	9,715	Jeff Davis	5,676	Lavaca	6,149	Menard	7,229
Harrison	6,689	Jefferson	8,474	Lee	6,946	Midland	10,658
Hartley	5,104	Jim Hogg	5,442	Leon	5,976	Milam	7,541
Haskell	5,403	Jim Wells	5,823	Liberty	7,396	Mills	7,539
Hays	5,215	Johnson	7,036	Limestone	6,019	Mitchell	6,178

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Montague	6,827	Randall	8,109	Somervell	8,464	Victoria	7,852
Montgomery	7,035	Reagan	8,868	Starr	2,960	Walker	5,742
Moore	6,944	Real	5,097	Stephens	7,466	Waller	6,060
Morris	8,732	Red River	5,281	Sterling	7,448	Ward	7,243
Motley	5,638	Reeves	4,498	Stonewall	6,404	Washington	7,256
Nacogdoches	6,381	Refugio	6,865	Sutton	7,322	Webb	4,529
Navarro	7,274	Roberts	6,422	Swisher	7,702	Wharton	8,928
Newton	4,585	Robertson	5,910	Tarrant	8,326	Wheeler	10,527
Nolan	7,523	Rockwall	9,055	Taylor	7,776	Wichita	8,290
Nueces	7,313	Runnels	6,362	Terrell	8,793	Wilbarger	7,000
Ochiltree	7,540	Rusk	7,055	Terry	6,639	Willacy	4,355
Oldham	6,403	Sabine	5,977	Throckmorton	8,406	Williamson	6,940
Orange	7,449	San Augustine	5,462	Titus	8,085	Wilson	4,858
Palo Pinto	6,379	San Jacinto	4,495	Tom Green	7,859	Winkler	7,365
Panola	6,442	San Patricio	6,125	Travis	7,507	Wise	6,871
Parker	6,977	San Saba	5,713	Trinity	5,802	Wood	7,078
Parmer	5,767	Schleicher	6,744	Tyler	5,747	Yoakum	7,565
Pecos	6,133	Scurry	7,168	Upshur	6,092	Young	8,380
Polk	6,355	Shackelford	8,759	Upton	7,990	Zapata	3,782
Potter	8,834	Shelby	5,767	Uvalde	6,113	Zavala	4,677
Presidio	5,996	Sherman	3,214	Val Verde	5,195	Total Texas	7,746
Rains	5,565	Smith	8,084	Van Zandt	6,356		

Sources: 52, 53.

Percentage of Texas Gross State Product and U.S. Gross National Product in Current Dollars by Sector, 1973 and 1978

Sector	1978		1973	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Agriculture	2.2	3.1	4.6	4.1
Farm	1.9	2.8	4.3	3.8
Agricultural services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining	11.4	2.6	7.3	1.6
Oil and gas	11.2	1.8	7.2	1.0
Other	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
Construction	5.8	4.5	5.3	5.0
Manufacturing	19.0	24.0	19.2	24.7
Nondurable	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8
Durable	9.6	14.7	9.4	14.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.8
Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Communication	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.5
Public utilities	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
Trade	18.1	17.0	18.5	17.2
Wholesale	8.3	7.2	8.6	7.4
Retail	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.2	14.1	13.3	13.6
Services	10.8	12.6	10.5	11.5
Government	10.6	12.2	12.6	12.8
Federal	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.6
State and local	6.5	8.1	6.9	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: 21, 29.

Gross State Product, Regions, in Current Dollars, 1973 and 1977

Region	1977 (in millions of dollars)	1973 (in millions of dollars)	Percentage change 1973-1977
Panhandle	3,709	2,172	70.8
South Plains	2,898	1,972	47.0
North Texas	2,013	1,022	97.0
North Central Texas	30,875	18,963	62.8
North East Texas	1,542	955	61.5
East Texas	3,766	2,085	80.6
West Central Texas	2,392	1,365	75.2
Upper Rio Grande	2,959	1,912	54.8
Permian Basin	4,123	2,176	89.5
Concho Valley	983	550	78.7
Heart of Texas	1,637	1,133	44.5
Capital	4,065	2,392	69.9
Brazos Valley	803	507	58.4
Deep East Texas	1,364	841	62.2
South East Texas	3,625	2,067	75.4
Gulf Coast	35,145	18,626	88.7
Golden Crescent	1,189	673	76.7
Alamo	8,016	5,279	51.8
South Texas	580	333	74.2
Coastal Bend	3,503	2,090	67.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2,004	1,139	75.9
Texoma	970	627	54.7
Central Texas	1,755	1,177	49.1
Middle Rio Grande	552	315	75.2
Total Texas	120,468	70,371	71.2

Source: 29.

Inflation and the Cost of Living

National inflation affects products that are traded in national markets, as are most products—lumber, machinery, clothing, and farm products, for example. Regional differences in the cost of living arise primarily from regional differences in prices of products not traded in national markets. Such variations occur in land prices, taxes, and some wages because land, governments, and some workers do not move from region to region in response to price changes (as most goods do).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor measures the results of inflation in the United States and in selected Texas cities in two ways. The most familiar procedure, the consumer price index (CPI), reflects changes in the purchasing power of the dollars spent for selected goods and services and shows the changes of these costs over time. More specifically, the CPI is a measure of price changes for a fixed market basket of goods and services that includes almost everything consumers buy—food, clothing, housing, transportation, entertainment, medical care, and various consumer services.

A common misconception is that the CPI may be used to compare prices and living costs from one area of the country to another. Even though the CPI for the Houston area has since 1974 been higher than the comparable figures for the nation and the Dallas–Fort Worth area, this difference does not necessarily mean that the prices for goods and services or living costs in Houston are higher. Rather, prices have increased faster from the 1967 base period in the Houston area than they have in the nation as a whole or in the Dallas–Fort Worth area. The index, therefore, measures the changes in prices since 1967 but is silent about the final relative prices in 1979.

The second procedure employed by the BLS to measure inflation produces a more reliable comparison of the United States and the three Texas metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, and Austin. (The BLS, however, recently dropped Austin from its national sample.) The BLS calculates the cost of living for a hypothetical four-person family in each city on the basis of presumed family budgets. The budgets present dollar costs for cities at a specific time, rather than percentage changes from a past time as in the consumer price indexes. The hypothetical family consists of a 38-year-old employed husband, a wife who is not in the labor force, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy. No real family has expenditures that

exactly match those of the hypothetical family. The value of a carefully specified hypothetical family is that the same standard and pattern of living can be priced in many cities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes budgets for low, middle, and high standards of living. In order to maintain an "intermediate" standard of living in 1979, the hypothetical family described above would need to earn $18,301 in Dallas, $19,025 in Houston, and $17,454 in nonmetropolitan areas of the South. The comparable figure for the United States as a whole is $20,517. Major reasons for the lower cost of living in Texas cities are lower personal income taxes, lower housing costs (including costs of home ownership), and lower food costs, especially for food eaten away from home.

Specific areas of growing concern to consumers and businesses have been rising electric and gas bills both in the home and in commercial establishments and rising retail gasoline prices. In this section data are presented for residential and commercial electric and gas bills for various consumption levels in six Texas cities. These numbers are collected by the City Public Service Board of San Antonio. Data are also provided for the pump price of regular gasoline in three Texas cities. These figures were published in the *Oil and Gas Journal*.

Family Budget Levels,* Selected Areas, 1971–1979
(In dollars)

Year	Austin	Dallas	Houston	Nonmetropolitan areas, South	United States
1971	9,408	10,422	10,270	9,493	11,446
1972	9,800	10,422	10,270	9,493	11,446
1973	10,959	11,408	11,343	10,766	12,626
1974	12,388	12,917	12,872	12,306	14,333
1975	13,422	13,924	14,020	13,253	15,318
1976	14,209	14,699	14,978	13,855	16,236
1977	14,776	15,313	15,488	14,471	17,106
1978	16,211	16,714	17,114	16,024	18,622
1979	**	18,301	19,025	17,454	20,517

*These budgets measure the expenditures of a hypothetical urban family of two adults and two children, for an "intermediate" level of living.

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer collects price change data for the Austin area as part of the CPI program.

Source: 84.

Family Budget Components, Selected Areas and United States, 1979
(In dollars)

Item	Dallas, Texas		
	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	11,687	18,301	27,004
Total family consumption	9,796	14,426	20,113
Food	3,663	4,750	6,100
Housing	2,245	3,923	6,296
Transportation	935	1,875	2,379
Clothing	795	1,147	1,711
Personal care	343	452	637
Medical care	1,262	1,269	1,316
Other consumption	553	1,010	1,674
Other items	526	845	1,430
Social security and disability	717	1,122	1,404
Personal income taxes	648	1,908	4,057

Family Budget Components, Selected Areas and United States, 1979 (continued)
(In dollars)

Item	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Houston, Texas			
Total budget	12,100	19,025	27,686
Total family consumption	10,103	14,942	20,576
Food	3,792	4,939	6,355
Housing	2,200	3,972	6,147
Transportation	913	1,857	2,347
Clothing	923	1,339	1,993
Personal care	364	479	672
Medical care	1,377	1,380	1,440
Other consumption	534	976	1,622
Other items	535	863	1,453
Social security and disability	742	1,165	1,404
Personal income taxes	720	2,055	4,253
Nonmetropolitan Areas in the South			
Total budget	11,180	17,454	24,857
Total family consumption	9,294	13,495	18,010
Food	3,556	4,622	5,614
Housing	2,024	3,719	5,571
Transportation	1,187	1,760	2,173
Clothing	764	1,098	1,600
Personal care	285	401	578
Medical care	1,022	1,029	1,077
Other consumption	456	866	1,397
Other items	511	812	1,325
Social security and disability	690	1,076	1,410
Personal income taxes	685	2,071	4,112
Urban United States			
Total budget	12,585	20,517	30,317
Total family consumption	10,234	15,353	21,069
Food	3,911	5,044	6,360
Housing	2,409	4,594	6,971
Transportation	1,004	1,851	2,411
Clothing	866	1,235	1,804
Personal care	323	433	613
Medical care	1,171	1,176	1,227
Other consumption	550	1,021	1,684
Other items	539	877	1,478
Social security and disability	781	1,256	1,413
Personal income taxes	1,032	3,031	6,357

Source: 84.

Consumer Price Index Information, Selected Areas, 1967–1979

Year	United States		Dallas		Houston	
	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	3.0	100.0	2.6
1968	104.2	4.2	104.5	4.5	104.3	4.3
1969	109.8	5.4	111.3	6.5	111.0	6.4
1970	116.3	5.9	117.8	5.8	116.8	5.2
1971	121.3	4.3	121.3	3.0	120.9	3.5
1972	125.3	3.3	124.9	3.0	125.2	3.6
1973	133.1	6.2	132.0	5.7	132.3	5.7
1974	147.7	11.0	145.3	10.1	147.8	11.7
1975	161.2	9.1	158.2	8.9	164.9	11.6
1976	170.5	5.8	167.7	6.0	177.4	7.6
1977	181.5	6.5	180.2	7.5	190.2	7.2
1978	195.3	7.6	194.0	7.7	207.7	9.2
1979	217.7	11.5	218.7	12.7	234.2	12.8

Note: In 1978 the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing two consumer price indexes each month. The figures shown above for 1978 and 1979 are for "all urban wage earners and clerical workers" and are comparable to those from previous years. Figures for "all urban consumers" are available only for 1978 and 1979 and are not included in the figures in this table.

Sources: 80, 85, 86.

Gasoline Prices 1966–1980*
(Cents per gallon)

Year	Houston	Dallas	San Antonio
1966	19.9	19.9	19.9
1967	20.9	20.9	20.9
1968	20.9	20.9	20.9
1969	21.9	21.9	21.9
1970	31.9	31.9	31.9
1971	33.9	33.9	33.9
1972	33.9	33.9	33.9
1973	31.9	31.9	31.9
1974	37.9	37.9	37.9
1975	48.6	48.6	48.1
1976	52.9	53.3	52.8
1977	52.4	52.8	51.3
1978	53.5	54.9	52.4
1979	62.7	61.9	59.4
1980	104.7	103.4	100.9
1980 (as of first week in June)	120.7	117.4	114.9

*Pump price for major-brand regular gasoline, including tax, as of first week in January.

Source: 27.

Manufacturing

The standard industrial classification system defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for interplant transfer, or to order for the industrial user, rather than for direct sale to the domestic consumer.

In the standard industrial classification system a manufacturing plant is assigned to one group that indicates its primary activity; in the *Directory of Texas Manufacturers*, which is the source of the data used in the manufacturing section of the *Texas Fact Book*, an establishment is listed under each classification into which its products fall. The 14,155 plants listed in the 1980 edition of the *Directory* appear a total of 24,063 times because of the variety of products manufactured by some of the plants.

The *Directory* departs from the standard industrial classification system in omitting publishers that do not operate printing plants. Newspapers are listed only under SIC 2711, even though most newspaper firms, other than those publishing dailies, also do commercial printing.

In this section there are omissions in tables with data for firms with more than 500 production workers because some plants do not report the number of their production workers. Obviously, it is not possible to publish data that companies do not provide.

The two digit SIC industries that had the largest number of Texas manufacturing plants with more than 500 production employees in 1980 were machinery (including selected electrical and electronic machinery), chemicals and allied products, and fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment). When manufacturing plants of all sizes are considered (regardless of the number of employees), the largest number of plants were in the following categories: fabricated metal products, machinery, printing and allied industries, and food and kindred products. All of the above mentioned industries (except printing) showed a relatively large number of reported new and expanded plants during 1979.

Texas Gross State Product and U.S. Gross National Product in Current Dollars by Sector, 1973 and 1978

(In millions of dollars)

Sector	1978		1973	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Agriculture	3,073	66,617	3,206	53,850
Farm	2,605	59,501	3,008	50,088
Agricultural services	468	7,116	198	3,762
Mining	15,379	55,074	5,170	21,410
Oil and gas	15,494	38,698	5,051	13,177
Other	245	16,376	119	8,233
Construction	7,960	95,326	3,704	64,650
Manufacturing	26,274	509,070	13,534	321,782
Nondurable	12,952	196,512	6,922	127,457
Durable	13,322	312,558	6,612	194,325
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	12,346	190,825	6,082	114,504
Transportation	5,286	81,375	2,646	51,323
Communication	3,146	55,926	1,548	32,709
Public utilities	3,914	53,524	1,888	30,472
Trade	25,067	360,498	13,038	223,766
Wholesale	11,513	153,041	6,030	96,731
Retail	13,554	207,457	7,008	127,035
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18,237	298,689	9,394	177,877
Services	14,881	268,693	7,357	150,546
Government	14,594	258,906	8,886	166,482
Federal	5,578	87,389	4,010	59,654
State and local	9,016	171,517	4,876	106,828
Total	138,171	2,124,245	70,371	1,303,925

Note: U.S. totals include unclassified establishments. Therefore, industry components do not add up to U.S. totals; the discrepancy, however, is less than 1 percent.
Sources: 21, 29.

Average Annual Growth Rates in Real Texas Gross State Product and Real U.S. Gross National Product by Sector, Selected Periods

Sector	1959-1966		1966-1973		1973-1978	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Agriculture	−1.9	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.5
Farm	−2.4	0.1	1.5	1.9	−0.2	1.1
Agricultural services	4.4	1.4	4.3	2.8	10.0	5.2
Mining	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.6
Oil and gas	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1
Other	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8
Construction	4.7	3.8	1.0	−0.2	8.1	0.3
Manufacturing	7.2	5.8	5.1	3.0	6.2	1.8
Nondurable	7.3	4.8	4.7	3.6	6.4	2.1
Durable	7.1	6.6	5.7	2.7	5.9	1.5
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.0	7.5	3.6
Transportation	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.1	6.3	1.5
Communication	6.3	7.1	10.2	8.2	12.0	8.2
Public utilities	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.0	1.6
Trade	4.5	4.4	6.0	4.4	6.1	2.4
Wholesale	5.9	5.2	7.5	5.7	6.4	2.5
Retail	3.7	4.0	4.9	3.5	5.9	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.0	4.3	5.5	3.9	7.9	4.8
Services	4.0	4.1	6.1	4.3	6.0	3.4
Government	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.4
Federal	3.1	2.9	−0.3	−0.9	−0.6	0.4
State and local	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.9	2.0
Total	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.3	5.8	2.6

Sources: 21, 29.

Residential and Commercial Electric Bills for Various Consumption Levels, Selected Cities
(In dollars)

January 1980

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
San Antonio	7.64	26.06	49.67	23.84	87.85	541.80
Austin	6.58	20.89	38.77	19.71	65.36	554.00
Corpus Christi	7.94	26.86	50.51	26.79	90.13	514.89
Dallas	8.44	26.82	49.80	24.25	90.14	447.13
Fort Worth	7.89	17.14	28.71	23.93	74.04	392.24
Houston	9.95	28.00	47.82	31.69	91.19	480.26
Average (six cities)	8.07	24.30	44.21	25.03	83.11	488.38

August 1979

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
San Antonio	6.57	23.85	45.44	21.07	77.54	449.55
Austin	9.01	33.07	57.52	28.85	98.66	631.80
Corpus Christi	7.88	26.54	49.87	26.55	89.17	508.48
Dallas	8.16	25.06	46.18	23.28	88.53	445.23
Fort Worth	9.11	24.49	43.71	24.96	78.13	419.51
Houston	7.77	23.90	44.05	29.35	84.24	439.10
Average (six cities)	8.08	26.15	47.80	25.67	86.04	482.27

April 1979

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
San Antonio	6.29	20.60	38.99	20.01	73.30	421.35
Austin	6.10	18.51	34.01	17.93	58.22	506.40
Corpus Christi	7.89	26.59	49.96	26.58	89.31	509.40
Dallas	8.03	24.01	43.99	24.11	91.87	467.51
Fort Worth	8.18	18.56	31.55	25.00	78.30	420.64
Houston	7.63	23.08	39.76	29.07	83.15	431.82
Average (six cities)	7.35	21.89	39.71	23.78	79.03	459.52

January 1979

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
San Antonio	6.88	23.58	44.96	22.25	82.26	481.05
Austin	6.13	18.63	34.25	18.02	58.58	508.80
Corpus Christi	7.82	26.28	49.35	26.36	88.39	503.28
Dallas	7.74	22.58	41.14	23.04	87.59	438.95
Fort Worth	8.18	18.56	31.55	25.00	78.30	420.64
Houston	7.35	21.67	36.95	28.02	78.94	403.75
Average (six cities)	7.35	21.88	39.70	23.78	79.01	459.41

Sources: 12, 14.

Residential and Industrial Gas Bills for Various Consumption Levels, Selected Cities
(In dollars)

January 1980

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
San Antonio	4.96	19.74	90.70	561.34	2,718.70	10,703.80
Austin	5.10	25.65	123.03	959.89	3,686.69	14,543.98
Corpus Christi	5.59	23.65	107.89	642.39	3,016.39	11,583.39
Dallas	2.99	15.77	74.31	484.70	2,313.00	8,849.20
Fort Worth	3.40	17.95	87.76	485.62	2,303.10	8,823.65
Houston	5.43	21.58	94.41	519.59	3,266.71	12,908.41
Average (six cities)	4.58	20.72	96.35	625.59	2,883.60	11,235.41

August 1979

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
San Antonio	3.48	17.01	79.25	480.64	2,311.20	9,220.80
Austin	3.78	17.73	83.44	690.74	2,340.97	9,161.10
Corpus Christi	4.84	20.43	82.56	546.07	2,551.47	9,800.47
Dallas	3.02	15.98	75.38	491.46	2,346.80	8,984.40
Fort Worth	2.84	14.57	70.83	474.66	2,248.30	8,604.45
Houston	5.43	21.58	85.41	615.59	3,198.71	12,600.41
Average (six cities)	3.90	17.88	79.48	549.86	2,499.50	9,728.61

April 1979

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
San Antonio	3.45	16.83	78.37	474.78	2,281.90	9,103.60
Austin	4.54	22.29	106.23	845.70	3,115.75	12,260.21
Corpus Christi	4.85	20.49	92.79	548.27	2,562.47	9,844.47
Dallas	3.01	15.92	75.10	484.90	2,314.00	8,853.20
Fort Worth	2.76	14.07	68.36	466.10	2,205.50	8,433.25
Houston	5.40	21.41	93.59	611.97	3,202.37	12,631.37
Average (six cities)	4.00	18.50	85.74	571.95	2,613.67	10,187.68

January 1979

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
San Antonio	3.53	17.43	81.37	490.10	2,358.50	9,410.00
Austin	4.23	20.46	97.05	783.30	2,803.76	11,012.24
Corpus Christi	4.85	20.45	92.58	546.87	2,555.47	9,816.47
Dallas	2.91	15.30	72.00	501.10	2,395.00	9,177.20
Fort Worth	2.65	13.44	65.20	461.20	2,181.00	8,335.25
Houston	5.66	22.97	101.38	641.09	3,074.21	11,913.41
Average (six cities)	3.97	18.34	84.93	570.61	2,561.32	9,944.10

Sources: 13, 15.

Nearly 80 percent of the total number of manufacturing plants in the state are located in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the largest number of manufacturing plants in 1980 were Dallas-Fort Worth (3,715), Houston (2,858), San Antonio (771), Austin (515), El Paso (315), and Longview-Marshall (285). During 1979, the largest number of reported new plants were in Dallas-Fort Worth (46), Houston (24), and Longview-Marshall (23) while the largest number of reported plant expansions were in Houston (39), Dallas-Fort Worth (34), and Longview-Marshall (15).

Historical and current trends show that the Texas manufacturing sector is healthy and growing, both absolutely and in comparison with the national economy. Manufacturing is becoming more important in the Texas economy and, within the manufacturing sector, durable goods are becoming a more important component.

Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1980

SIC major group number and name	Number of plants
13 Products recovered from natural gas	329
14 Mined sulfur	3
20 Food and kindred products	1,467
21 Tobacco products	2
22 Textile mill products	102
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	821
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	852
25 Furniture and fixtures	690
26 Paper and allied products	352
27 Printing and allied industries	2,046
28 Chemicals and allied products	1,084
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	238
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	805
31 Leather and leather products	171
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	1,119
33 Primary metal industries	381
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	2,563
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	2,335
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	725
37 Transportation equipment	614
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	525
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	838
Total number of plants in *Directory*	14,155*
Total number of plants in *Directory* located in Texas	14,135*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 25.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1980

SIC major group number and name	Number of plants
13 Products recovered from natural gas	1
14 Mined sulfur	0
20 Food and kindred products	27
21 Tobacco products	0
22 Textile mill products	4
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	30
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	5
25 Furniture and fixtures	6
26 Paper and allied products	9
27 Printing and allied industries	9
28 Chemicals and allied products	49
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	27
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	10
31 Leather and leather products	1
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	10
33 Primary metal industries	26
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	38
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	56
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	25
37 Transportation equipment	28
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	12
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5
Total number of plants	265*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 25.

Manufacturing Plants, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Metropolitan area	Number of plants
Abilene	141
Amarillo	170
Austin	515
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	288
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	138
Bryan–College Station	55
Corpus Christi	199
Dallas–Fort Worth	3,715
El Paso	315
Galveston–Texas City	111
Houston	2,858
Killeen–Temple	120
Laredo	67
Longview–Marshall	285
Lubbock	239
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	158
Midland	84
Odessa	178
San Angelo	105
San Antonio	771
Sherman–Denison	112
Texarkana	65
Tyler	133
Waco	215
Wichita Falls	148
Total metropolitan	11,185
Total nonmetropolitan	2,950
Total Texas	14,135

Source: 25.

Manufacturing Plants, Regions, 1980

Region	Number of plants
Panhandle	405
South Plains	380
North Texas	261
North Central Texas	3,892
North East Texas	234
East Texas	729
West Central Texas	374
Upper Rio Grande	329
Permian Basin	434
Concho Valley	155
Heart of Texas	304
Capital	653
Brazos Valley	146
Deep East Texas	240
South East Texas	288
Gulf Coast	3,122
Golden Crescent	169
Alamo	904
South Texas	74
Coastal Bend	283
Lower Rio Grande Valley	309
Texoma	196
Central Texas	182
Middle Rio Grande	72
Total Texas	14,135

Source: 25.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, Regions, 1980

Region	Number of plants
Panhandle	7
South Plains	3
North Texas	4
North Central Texas	69
North East Texas	8
East Texas	12
West Central Texas	0
Upper Rio Grande	17
Permian Basin	1
Concho Valley	1
Heart of Texas	4
Capital	4
Brazos Valley	1
Deep East Texas	9
South East Texas	16
Gulf Coast	63
Golden Crescent	4
Alamo	15
South Texas	0
Coastal Bend	6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	10
Texoma	5
Central Texas	3
Middle Rio Grande	3
Total Texas	265

Source: 25.

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Amarillo SMSA			
Amarillo			
Iowa Beef Processors, Inc.	1973	7	20
Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc	1956	8	28, 34
Maywood, Inc.	1953	7	24, 30
Austin SMSA			
Austin			
Glastron Boat Co.	1956	7	37
International Business Machines Corp	1967	8	35
Tracor, Inc.	1955	8	32, 35, 36, 38
Woodward, Inc.	1923	7	25
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange SMSA			
Beaumont			
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	1916	8	34, 37
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1954	7	28
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The	1960	7	28, 29
Mobil Oil Corporation	1903	8	29
PPG Industries, Inc.	1961	7	28
Nederland			
Union Oil Co. of California	1924	7	28, 29
Orange			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc	1945	8	28
Levingston Shipbuilding Co.	1933	8	30, 33, 35, 37

Port Arthur			
ARCO Polymers, Inc	1953	7	28
Gulf Oil Co.-U.S.	1901	8	28, 29
Port Neches			
Goodrich, B. F., Co.	1943	7	28
Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.	1948	7	28, 29
Neches Butane Products Co.	1942	7	29
Texas-U.S. Chemical Co.	1942	7	28, 29
Silsbee			
Kirby Forest Industries, Inc.	1955	8	24
Vidor			
Georgetown Texas Steel Corp.	1974	8	33
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito SMSA			
Brownsville			
Aquaslide 'N' Dive Corp.	1972	7	25, 26, 39
CTS of Brownsville, Inc.	1968	7	36
Levi Strauss & Co.	1972	7	23
Marathon Le Tourneau Offshore Co.	1971	8	34, 35, 37
Rich-SeaPak Corp.	1958	7	20
Winter Garden, Inc.	1945	7	20
Harlingen			
Carter, William, Co., The	1972	7	23
Santa Rosa			
Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc.	1973	8	20
Bryan–College Station SMSA			
Bryan			
ALENCO	1950	7	25, 32, 33, 34

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Corpus Christi SMSA			
Bishop			
Celanese Chemical Co., Inc.	1945	7	28
Corpus Christi			
Asarco, Inc.	1942	7	28, 33
Gregory			
Reynolds Metals Co.	1952	7	33
Reynolds Metals Co.	1953	7	28
Ingleside			
Baker Marine Corp	1972	7	35
Robstown			
Robstown Mfg. Co.	1968	7	23
Dallas–Fort Worth SMSA			
Arlington			
American Excelsior Co.	1959	7	24, 28, 30, 39
General Motors Corp.	1952	8	37
Oil States Rubber Co.	1946	7	30, 35
Bedford			
Reliance Telecommunication Electronics Co.	1966	7	36
Carrollton			
General Aluminum Corp.	1954	7	32, 34
Optron, Inc.	1968	7	35, 36
Otis Engineering Corp.	1937	8	34, 35
Xerox Corp.	1974	7	35

Dallas			
Belo, A. H., Corp.	1885	8	27
Cooper Airmotive	1946	8	37
Cooper Airmotive	1932	8	37
Dresser Industries, Inc.	1951	7	35
Gardner-Denver Co.	1923	8	35
Glitsch, Inc.	1913	7	34, 35
Harris Corp.	1965	7	35
ITT Continental Baking Co., Inc.	1920	7	20
Lorch Co., The	1909	7	23
Mr. Fine, Inc.	1962	7	23
Morse Electro Products Corp.	1973	7	36
Nardis of Dallas, Inc.	1938	7	23
Neuhoff Bros. Packers	1932	7	20
Plastics Mfg. Co.	1946	7	28, 30
Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co.	1921	7	20, 28
St. Regis Paper Co.	1925	7	26
Stockton Mfg. Co., Inc.	1946	7	23
Taylor Publishing Co.	1942	8	27
Texas Bitulithic Co.	1906	7	29
Thorsen Tool Co.	1948	7	34
Times Herald Printing Co.	1879	7	27
Varel Mfg. Co.	1947	7	28, 35
Vought Corp.	1948	8	37
Zoecon Industries	1949	7	28
Denton			
Victor Equipment Co.	1965	7	35, 38
Ennis			
Ennis Business Forms, Inc.	1909	7	26, 27, 39

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Fort Worth			
AMF Ben Hogan Co.	1953	7	39
Brandt, A., Co., Inc.	1900	7	25
Champion Parts Rebuilders, Inc.	1969	7	35, 36, 37
FreightMaster	1961	7	37
Gearhart-Owen Industries, Inc.	1955	8	28, 35
General Dynamics Corp.	1942	9	36, 37
Harbison-Fischer Mfg. Co.	1933	7	35
Hobbs Trailers	1969	7	37
Hobbs Trailers	1926	7	37
Lennox Industries, Inc.	1895	8	34, 35
Menasco Inc.	1956	7	33, 34, 35, 37, 38
Miller Brewing Co.	1967	8	20
Motorola Inc.	1975	7	36
Stafford-Lowdon, Inc.	1916	8	27
Texas Steel Co.	1904	8	33, 34
Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co.	1922	7	23
Garland			
Byer-Rolnick	1929	7	23
E-Systems, Inc.	1957	8	35, 36
United States Steel Corp.	1950	7	35
Varo Semiconductor, Inc.	1968	8	36
Grand Prairie			
A R A Mfg. Co.	1949	8	35, 36, 37, 38

Grand Prairie (continued)			
Classic Chemical	1965	8	28
Vought Corp.	1967	7	37
Hurst			
Bell Helicopter Textron	1951	9	37
Mesquite			
Western Electric Co.	1969	8	36
Plano			
Chrysler Boat Corp.	1960	7	37
Richardson			
Danray	1969	7	36
Electrospace Systems, Inc.	1970	7	36
Rockwell International Corp.	1951	9	36
Saginaw			
K&S Industries	n.a.	7	35, 37
Sunnyvale			
Gardner-Denver Co.	1967	8	35
Waxahachie			
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	1963	7	32
El Paso SMSA			
Anthony			
Mountain Pass Canning Co.	1943	8	20
El Paso			
American Hospital Supply Corp.	1972	7	26
Asarco, Inc.	1887	7	33
Billy the Kid, Inc.	1937	7	23
Brittania Mfg. Co.	1977	7	23
Farah Mfg. Co., Inc.	1922	8	23
Lama, Tony, Co., Inc.	1911	7	31
Levi Strauss & Co.	1947	7	23
Levi Strauss & Co.	1972	7	23
Levi Strauss & Co.	1973	7	23

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
El Paso (continued)			
Maher Mfg. Co.	1971	7	23
Newspaper Printing Corp.	1936	7	27
Peyton Packing Co., Inc.	1917	7	20
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	1930	7	28, 33
Tex Togs, Inc.	1946	7	23
Victor Business Products	1977	7	35
Weaver, W. R., Co.	1934	7	34
Galveston–Texas City SMSA			
Galveston			
Todd Shipyards Corp.	1934	8	34, 37
Texas City			
Amoco Texas Refining Company	1934	8	28, 29
Monsanto Chemical Intermediates Co.	1942	8	28, 29
Union Carbide Corp.	1941	8	28, 29
Houston SMSA			
Alvin			
Amoco Chemicals Corp.	1970	7	28, 29
Monsanto Chemical Intermediates Co.	1962	7	28, 29
Baytown			
Exxon Chemical Company U.S.A.	1920	7	28, 29
Exxon Company, U.S.A.	1920	8	29
Gulf Oil Chemicals Co.	1963	7	28, 29
Channelview			
ARCO Chemical Co.	1957	7	28, 29

New and Expanded Manufacturing Plants, 1970–1979

Year	New	Expansions
1970	314	360
1971	342	225
1972	356	316
1973	354	346
1974	293	330
1975	192	287
1976	177	271
1977	250	291
1978	254	275
1979	211	185

Source: 44.

New and Expanded Manufacturing Plants, Metropolitan Areas, 1979

Area	New	Expansions
Abilene	1	6
Amarillo	6	1
Austin	11	4
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	1	5
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	7	9
Bryan–College Station	3	1
Corpus Christi	7	4
Dallas–Fort Worth	46	34
El Paso	7	7
Galveston–Texas City	0	0
Houston	24	39
Killeen–Temple	0	3
Laredo	3	3
Longview–Marshall	23	15
Lubbock	0	0
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	2	0
Midland	1	4
Odessa	4	5
San Angelo	1	0
San Antonio	16	1
Sherman–Denison	1	2
Texarkana	3	8
Tyler	1	3
Waco	3	1
Wichita Falls	0	1
Total metropolitan	171	156
Total nonmetropolitan	40	29
Total Texas	211	185

Source: 44.

New and Expanded Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1979

SIC major group number and name	New	Expansions
13 Products recovered from natural gas	1	2
14 Mined sulfur	0	0
20 Food and kindred products	11	19
21 Tobacco products	0	0
22 Textile mill products	2	0
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	6	10
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	12	6
25 Furniture and fixtures	6	2
26 Paper and allied products	13	5
27 Printing and allied industries	7	3
28 Chemicals and allied products	17	26
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	6	3
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	11	9
31 Leather and leather products	2	2
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	12	6
33 Primary metal industries	6	12
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	31	29
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	38	42
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	19	18
37 Transportation equipment	13	12
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	5	12
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	4
Total number of plants involved	211*	185*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 44.

Mining

Accounting for overall mineral production in the state has become increasingly difficult in recent years because data are no longer collected by a single source. As of 1978 the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which previously published data on all types of mineral production, does so only for nonfuel minerals. The Department of Energy now publishes production data for the following mineral fuels: crude petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and coal. The data in this section represent an effort to combine figures from different sources in order to estimate both the quantity and value of total mineral production in the state. Detailed data in the following section of the book are presented for oil and gas.

In 1978 crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids together contributed more than 93 percent of the total value of mineral production in the state. Major nonfuel minerals that have risen in economic importance in the state in recent years include portland cement, stone, and sand and gravel. Both the quantity and value of lime and salt produced in the state declined slightly in 1978, in comparison to 1977 levels.

Oil and Gas

In 1979, there were 59 petroleum refineries in Texas with a total crude oil capacity of 4.8 million barrels per day and a total gasoline capacity of 2.1 million barrels per day. Both the number of refineries as well as total capacity are up somewhat from the 1973–1974 energy crisis levels. Both crude oil and natural gas production have declined steadily since 1972. The average price per barrel of crude oil in 1978 was $9.29, up considerably from $3.28 in 1970 and $2.58 in 1952. The average price of natural gas per MCF rose to nearly one dollar in 1978 ($0.99), up from $0.14 in 1970 and $0.06 in 1952.

Texas imports of crude oil from foreign sources have increased each year since 1970 and Texas imports of crude oil from interstate sources have risen each year since 1976. Exports of crude oil produced in Texas have declined each year since 1976. The last year in which the Texas net export figure (total exports minus total imports) was positive was 1974. Net exports of natural gas rose slightly in 1978.

As of December 31, 1979, estimates of total proved petroleum reserves in Texas stood at 106.2 quadrillion Btus. Of this amount, about 50 percent consisted of natural gas, about 42 percent crude oil, and about 8 percent natural gas liquids.

While large amounts of oil resources are known to exist in Texas, increased production in many cases would require costs higher than existing oil prices. Despite stepped-up drilling activity during the past few years, most experts contend that Texas oil production will continue to fall, at least in the near future. The same is true for natural gas production, although there are a higher volume of identified reserves of natural gas, higher estimates of undiscovered natural gas than oil, and a higher gas-finding rate than an oil-finding rate.

Deer Park			
Diamond Shamrock Corp.	1948	7	28
Lubrizol Corp.	1951	7	28
Rohm and Haas Texas, Inc.	1948	7	28
Shell Oil Co.	1929	8	29
Shell Oil Co.	1941	8	28, 29
Freeport			
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	1940	9	28, 29, 33
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	1967	7	28
Houston			
AMF Tuboscope, Inc.	1939	8	34, 38
Anchor Hocking Corp.	1962	7	32
Anderson, Greenwood & Co.	1946	7	34
ARCO Petroleum Products	1918	8	29
Armco, Inc.	1941	8	33
Bowen Tools, Inc.	1935	7	35
Brown & Root, Inc.	1947	8	33, 34, 35
Camco, Inc.	1961	7	35, 38
Cameron Iron Works, Inc.	1920	9	33, 34, 35, 37, 38
Chance, A. B., Co.	1955	7	34, 36
Continental-Emsco Co.	1923	7	34, 35
Daniel Industries, Inc.	1940	7	34, 38
Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp.	1965	8	35
General Foods Corp.	1905	8	20
Geosource, Inc.	1931	7	34, 35
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The	1944	7	28
Gray Tool Co.	1923	7	34, 35
Gulf Printing Co.	1918	7	27
Homco International, Inc.	1928	7	35

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Houston (continued)			
Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.	1901	8	27
Houston Post Company, The	1885	7	27
Hudson Products Corp.	1940	7	34, 35
Hughes Tool Co.	1909	8	35
Hycel, Inc.	1958	7	28, 32, 36, 38
Hydril Co.	1934	7	34, 35
Nabisco, Inc.	1898	7	20
Parker Bros. & Co., Inc.	1928	8	29, 32
Petro-Tex Chemical Corp.	1942	7	29
Porta-Kamp Mfg. Co., Inc.	1978	7	34
Proler International Corp.	1935	7	33
Richmond Tank Car Co.	1948	7	37
SII Drilco	1953	8	35
Southwest Fabricating & Welding Co., Inc.	1943	7	34
Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc.	1938	7	35, 36
TRW Mission Mfg. Co.	1925	7	34, 35
Katy			
Western Electric Co., Inc.	1912	7	36
La Porte			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1946	7	28
Missouri City			
ACF Industries, Inc.	1956	8	34

Pasadena			
Champion International Corp.	1937	8	26, 28
Ethyl Corp.	1952	8	28
Olin Corp.	1945	7	28
Richmond			
ACF Industries, Inc.	1958	7	33
Sheldon			
Southland Paper	1967	7	26
Sugar Land			
Imperial Sugar Co.	1843	7	20
Sweeny			
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1947	7	29
Killeen–Temple SMSA			
Temple			
American Desk Mfg. Co.	1921	7	25
Wilson, Ralph, Plastics Co.	1956	7	30
Longview–Marshall SMSA			
Karnack			
Thiokol Corporation	1942	8	34, 37
Longview			
Marathon LeTourneau Co.	1945	8	35
Pullman Trailmobile	1956	7	37
Texas Eastman Co.	1952	7	28
Waskom			
Fabsteel Company, The	1953	7	34
Lubbock SMSA			
Lubbock			
Johnson Mfg. Co.	1944	7	35
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg SMSA			
Edinburg			
Edinburg Mfg. Co.	1968	7	23

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Weslaco			
Haggar Slacks	1976	7	23
San Angelo SMSA			
San Angelo			
Ethicon, Inc.	1964	8	38
San Antonio SMSA			
New Braunfels			
West Point-Pepperell, Inc.	1923	8	22
San Antonio			
Alamo Iron Works	1878	7	33, 34, 35
Chromalloy-American Corp.	1967	8	33, 34, 37
Datapoint Corporation	1969	8	35, 36
Finesilver Mfg. Co., Inc.	1897	7	23
Friedrich Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Co.	1883	8	35
Levi Strauss & Co.	1977	8	23
Miller Curtain Co., Inc.	1946	7	23
Pearl Brewing Co.	1886	7	20, 34
Roegelein Company, The	1915	7	20
Santone Industries, Inc.	1923	7	23
Swearingen Aviation Corp.	1959	7	37
Seguin			
Holly Farms, Inc.	n.a.	7	20
Motorola Inc.	1972	8	36
Sherman–Denison SMSA			
Denison			
Hitchcock Industries, Inc.	1972	7	33, 35

Sherman			
Burlington Domestics	1891	7	22
Johnson & Johnson	1951	7	23, 26, 38
Texarkana SMSA			
Texarkana			
Day & Zimmermann, Inc.	1941	8	34
Tyler SMSA			
Tyler			
Carrier Air Conditioning Co.	1946	7	35
General Electric Co.	1956	8	35
Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., The	1962	8	30
Tyler Pipe Industries, Inc.	1935	8	30, 33
Waco SMSA			
Waco			
General Tire & Rubber Co.	1945	8	30
M&M/MARS	1974	7	20
Marathon Battery Co.	1971	7	36
Owens-Illinois, Inc.	1943	8	32
Wichita Falls SMSA			
Wichita Falls			
Certainteed Corporation	1977	7	22, 32
Levi Strauss & Co.	1946	7	23
PPG Industries, Inc.	1973	8	32
Sprague Electric Co.	1967	7	36

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Nonmetropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Athens			
Curtis Mathes Mfg. Co.	1958	8	36
Bay City			
Celanese Chemical Co., Inc.	1962	7	28
Big Spring			
Cosden Oil & Chemical Company	1929	7	28, 29
Bon Wier			
Kirby Forest Industries, Inc.	1974	7	24
Cactus			
Swift & Co.	1975	7	20
Center			
Herider Farms, Inc.	1967	7	20
Holly Farms, Inc.	1952	7	20
Corsicana			
Collin Street Bakery, Inc.	1896	7	20
Crystal City			
Del Monte Corporation	1946	7	20
Del Rio			
Texas Apparel Co.	1953	7	23
Eagle Pass			
Texas Apparel Co.	1963	7	23
Evadale			
Temple-Eastex Incorporated	1953	8	26
Friona			
MBPXL Corporation	1968	8	20

Gainesville			
National Supply Co.	1954	7	35
Weber Aircraft	1967	8	25, 35, 37
Greenville			
E-Systems, Inc.	1951	8	35, 36, 37, 38
Henson-Kickernick, Inc.	1922	8	23
Jacksonville			
Nichols-Kusan, Inc.	1954	7	30, 33, 34, 39
Littlefield			
American Cotton Growers	1976	7	22
Lone Star			
Lone Star Steel Co.	1947	8	33
Lufkin			
Lufkin Industries, Inc.	1902	8	33, 35
St. Regis Paper Co.	1940	8	26
Texas Foundries, Inc.	1939	8	33, 35
Nacogdoches			
NIBCO of Texas	1942	7	34
Pampa			
Cabot Corp.	1930	7	33, 35
Paris			
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	1952	7	34
Campbell Soup (Texas) Inc.	1964	8	20
Merico, Inc.	1974	7	20
Phillips			
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1927	7	13, 28, 29
Pineland			
Temple-Eastex Incorporated	1907	7	24

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1980 (continued)

Nonmetropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Pittsburg			
Pilgrim Industries, Inc.	1946	7	20
Plainview			
MBPXL Corporation	1970	7	20
Point Comfort			
Aluminum Co. of America	1950	8	28, 33
Rockdale			
Aluminum Co. of America	1952	8	33
Seadrift			
Union Carbide Corp.	1954	8	28, 29
Sulphur Springs			
Lee, H. D., Co., Inc.	1960	7	23
Rockwell International Corp.	1953	7	34
Victoria			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1952	8	28
Skytop/Brewster	1956	7	35

n.a. Not available.
*Production employee size groups: code 7: 500–999; code 8: 1,000–4,999; code 9: 5,000 and more.
Source: 25.

Mineral Production, 1976–1978

Mineral	Unit of measurement	1976 Quantity	1976 Value (in thousands)	1977 Quantity	1977 Value (in thousands)	1978 Quantity	1978 Value (in thousands)
Cement							
Masonry	thousand short tons	213	$ 10,596	254	$ 13,095	290	$ 17,248
Portland	thousand short tons	7,388	271,066	8,482	331,758	8,808	401,220
Clays	thousand short tons	3,706*	8,847*	3,682*	11,465*	4,189*	19,818*
Coal	thousand short tons	14,063	w	15,865	n.a.	20,020	120,921
Gem stones		n.a.	168	n.a.	160	n.a.	170
Gypsum	thousand short tons	1,531	6,322	1,718	8,837	1,864	11,060
Helium (high purity)	million cubic feet	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	1,132
Lime	thousand short tons	1,455	43,983	1,612	49,965	1,408	48,882
Natural gas	million cubic feet	7,191,859	5,163,755	7,051,027	6,367,077	6,548,184	6,515,443
Natural gas liquids, natural gasoline, cycle products, and LP gases	thousand 42-gallon barrels	287,092	1,784,393	283,772	1,943,838	265,796	2,041,313
Petroleum (crude)	thousand 42-gallon barrels	1,189,523	10,218,003	1,137,880	9,990,586	1,074,050	9,977,925

Salt	thousand short tons	9,718	48,875	10,941	53,264	9,100	49,153
Sand and gravel	thousand short tons	47,848	103,217	55,495	133,420	56,650	145,500
Stone	thousand short tons	54,856	101,652	65,473	126,706	69,408	156,192
Sulfur (Frasch)	thousand metric tons	3,415	w	3,480	w	3,752	w
Talc and soapstone	short tons	199,663	1,071	233,024	2,191	288,407	1,520
Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed**		–	381,577	–	342,543	–	379,088
Total Texas		–	$18,143,505	–	$19,374,905	–	$19,886,585

n.a.: Not available. w: Withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of an individual company and included in "Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed."

*Excludes fuller's earth and kaolin; values of these two are included with "Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed."

**Asphalt (natural), fluorspar, gold (1978), graphite, helium (crude), iron ore, lead (1978), magnesium chloride, magnesium compounds, silver (1978), sodium sulfate (natural), uranium (1978), vermiculite, zinc (1978), and values indicated by symbol w.

Sources: 11, 79, 87.

Number and Capacity of Petroleum Refineries,* 1953-1979

Year	Total number of petroleum refineries	Capacity as of January 1 (barrels per calendar day)	
		Crude oil throughput capacity	Gasoline output capacity
1953	62	2,142,537	619,234
1954	61	2,151,037	657,169
1955	57	2,273,450	741,763
1956	54	2,345,800	774,407
1957	56	2,508,400	853,714
1958	56	2,573,900	896,580
1959	58	2,650,442	975,195
1960	59	2,631,820	1,032,935
1961	60	2,657,890	1,007,006
1962	62	2,724,100	994,856
1963	60	2,735,250	1,012,574
1964	59	2,826,550	1,042,355
1965	56	2,820,015	1,037,245
1966	55	2,790,102	1,049,125
1967	53	2,800,732	1,274,665
1968	53	3,096,464	1,357,265
1969	51	3,143,179	1,475,745
1970	51	3,282,542	1,552,745
1971	51	3,556,278	1,646,685
1972	50	3,555,358	1,761,205
1973	46	3,569,858	1,850,395
1974	48	3,807,746	1,850,595
1975	49	3,995,050	1,854,316
1976	51	4,005,550	1,881,166
1977	50	4,296,387	1,913,528
1978	56	4,695,370	2,076,061
1979	59	4,811,050	2,070,105

*Includes operating and shutdown refineries and capacity.
Sources: 11, 35.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Production, 1952–1978

Year	Total production of crude oil* (thousand barrels)	Marketed production of natural gas (million cubic feet)	Total production of natural gas liquids** (thousand barrels)
1952	1,022,139	4,147,805	120,154
1953	1,019,164	4,383,158	131,625
1954	974,275	4,551,232	136,097
1955	1,053,297	4,730,798	153,291
1956	1,107,808	4,999,889	159,420
1957	1,073,867	5,156,215	161,334
1958	940,166	5,178,073	158,527
1959	971,978	5,718,993	170,084
1960	927,479	5,892,704	175,168
1961	939,191	5,963,605	187,610
1962	943,328	6,080,210	195,662
1963	977,835	6,205,034	206,839
1964	989,525	6,525,649	215,088
1965	1,000,749	6,636,555	229,049
1966	1,057,706	6,953,790	244,051
1967	1,119,962	7,188,900	273,358
1968	1,133,380	7,495,414	286,237
1969	1,151,775	7,853,199	291,227
1970	1,249,697	8,357,716	301,688
1971	1,222,926	8,550,705	306,721
1972	1,301,685	8,657,840	31[illegible],061
1973	1,294,671	8,513,850	314,429
1974	1,262,126	8,170,798	302,072
1975	1,221,929	7,485,764	291,470
1976	1,189,523	7,191,859	287,092
1977	1,137,880	7,051,027	283,772
1978	1,074,050	6,548,184	265,796

*Includes lease condensate.

**Includes liquified petroleum gases and ethane, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, and finished gasoline and naphtha.

Sources: 11, 35.

Average Wellhead Value of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids, 1952–1978

Year	Crude oil (dollars per barrel)	Natural gas (cents per mcf)	Natural gas liquids* (dollars per barrel)
1952	2.58	6.2	2.31
1953	2.73	7.6	2.35
1954	2.84	8.5	2.18
1955	2.84	8.0	2.07
1956	2.83	8.7	2.27
1957	3.11	9.7	2.16
1958	3.06	10.0	2.25
1959	2.98	10.8	2.30
1960	2.96	11.3	2.33
1961	2.97	12.3	2.13
1962	2.99	12.3	2.16
1963	2.97	12.5	1.88
1964	2.96	12.4	1.86
1965	2.96	12.9	2.02
1966	2.97	13.0	2.17
1967	3.01	13.2	2.19
1968	3.04	13.5	1.91
1969	3.21	13.7	1.81
1970	3.28	14.4	2.05
1971	3.48	16.1	2.22
1972	3.48	16.4	2.26
1973	3.98	20.4	2.98
1974	6.95	31.1	5.41
1975	7.64	51.9	4.96
1976	8.59	71.8	6.22
1977	8.78	90.3	6.85
1978	9.29	99.5	7.68

*Includes liquid petroleum gases and ethane, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, and finished gasoline and naphtha.
Sources: 11, 35.

Crude Oil Imports and Exports,* 1952-1978
(Thousand barrels)

Year	Imports			Exports	
	From interstate sources	From foreign sources	Total	Crude oil produced in Texas	Net exports**
1952	111,025	3,464	114,489	450,294	335,805
1953	127,156	1,866	129,022	455,879	326,857
1954	112,516	3,186	115,702	410,756	295,054
1955	118,372	9,615	127,987	415,368	287,381
1956	126,530	10,706	137,236	434,885	297,649
1957	130,067	7,050	137,117	406,675	269,558
1958	146,952	14,541	161,493	384,176	222,683
1959	163,771	8,611	172,382	387,145	214,763
1960	185,285	1,037	186,322	338,879	152,557
1961	190,221	641	190,862	341,708	150,846
1962	211,463	121	211,584	320,154	108,570
1963	221,649	277	221,926	343,686	121,760
1964	215,178	19	215,197	335,900	120,703
1965	229,036	0	229,036	347,317	118,281
1966	253,425	0	253,425	384,523	131,098
1967	251,465	0	251,465	407,292	155,827
1968	264,682	0	264,682	405,935	141,253
1969	251,444	0	251,444	391,718	140,274
1970	246,687	0	246,687	456,718	210,031
1971	250,103	17,707	267,810	444,124	176,314
1972	228,246	23,552	251,798	435,199	183,401
1973	181,943	128,872	310,815	428,146	117,331
1974	158,596	227,065	385,661	437,541	51,880
1975	138,001	308,619	446,620	431,517	− 15,103
1976	123,976	456,114	580,090	455,937	−124,153
1977	125,961	594,507	720,468	424,265	−296,203
1978	138,137	651,537	789,674	397,967	−391,707

*Reported as "Refinery Receipts" by U.S. Bureau of Mines.
**Net exports is total exports minus total imports.
Sources: 11, 35.

Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 1952–1978
(Million cubic feet)

Year	Imports	Exports	Net exports*
1952	66,326	1,997,633	1,931,307
1953	104,347	2,242,504	2,138,157
1954	110,183	2,419,693	2,309,510
1955	103,934	2,564,598	2,460,664
1956	117,333	2,752,071	2,634,738
1957	137,923	2,743,410	2,605,487
1958	146,244	2,700,103	2,553,859
1959	161,239	2,964,864	2,803,625
1960	102,740	2,952,291	2,849,551
1961	77,900	2,969,731	2,891,831
1962	79,661	2,909,624	2,829,963
1963	102,501	2,948,716	2,846,215
1964	96,634	3,180,381	3,083,747
1965	80,162	3,178,820	3,098,658
1966	228,644	3,395,393	3,166,749
1967	323,801	3,528,253	3,204,452
1968	435,771	3,759,024	3,323,253
1969	485,293	3,993,263	3,507,970
1970	554,406	4,299,426	3,745,020
1971	566,763	4,217,195	3,650,432
1972	558,825	4,300,891	3,742,066
1973	551,332	3,941,863	3,390,531
1974	536,614	3,766,251	3,229,637
1975	544,730	3,622,568	3,077,838
1976	634,907	3,397,017	2,762,110
1977	814,688	3,250,084	243,396
1978	673,642	2,528,006	1,854,364

*Net exports is total exports minus total imports.
Sources: 11, 35.

Estimates of Proved Petroleum Reserves, as of December 31, 1952–1979 (Quadrillion Btu)

Year	Petroleum liquids			Natural gas	Total petroleum reserves
	Crude oil	Natural gas	Total		
1952	86.5	12.5	99.0	108.5	207.6
1953	87.0	13.1	100.1	109.3	209.4
1954	86.9	11.7	98.6	107.9	206.5
1955	86.6	12.2	98.8	111.1	210.0
1956	85.7	13.6	99.3	115.7	215.0
1957	84.4	13.1	97.5	116.1	213.6
1958	83.1	13.6	96.7	118.1	214.8
1959	86.2	13.8	99.9	123.7	223.6
1960	85.6	14.4	100.0	122.6	222.7
1961	86.1	15.1	101.2	123.0	224.2
1962	85.0	15.4	100.3	122.7	223.0
1963	84.5	16.2	100.7	121.6	222.3
1964	82.9	15.9	98.8	122.7	221.5
1965	83.0	16.3	99.2	124.5	223.7
1966	81.6	16.5	98.1	127.6	225.7
1967	84.1	16.5	100.5	129.4	230.0
1968	80.1	16.1	96.2	122.8	219.0
1969	75.8	14.6	90.4	116.0	206.4
1970	76.5	13.4	89.9	109.8	199.6
1971	75.5	12.4	88.0	104.7	192.7
1972	70.4	11.6	82.0	98.1	180.1
1973	68.2	11.4	79.5	87.7	167.2
1974	63.8	11.2	75.0	81.1	156.1
1975	58.5	10.7	69.1	73.3	142.4
1976	53.5	10.1	63.6	66.7	130.4
1977	49.1	9.6	58.7	64.1	122.8
1978	44.6	9.1	53.7	56.3	110.0
1979	44.3	8.6	52.9	53.3	106.2

Sources: 11, 35.

Population

The Texas population grew faster than the U.S. population between 1950 and 1979 and during each of the decades since 1950. The Texas population is also slightly younger than the U.S. population. While Texas is the third most populous state, its population growth rate between 1970 and 1979 was only the twelfth highest among the fifty states.

While population data for the state as a whole are available for 1979, the most recent data for metropolitan areas and regions are for 1978. Between 1970 and 1978, Houston added nearly 600,000 new people to lead the state's metropolitan areas in population growth. At the other extreme, the Wichita Falls metropolitan area added only 300 people between 1970 and 1978. Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange, Corpus Christi, Laredo, Sherman–Denison, and Wichita Falls all experienced net outmigration during this period. Population increases in these metropolitan areas were the result of natural increase.

While none of the state's planning regions lost population between 1970 and 1978, the Panhandle, South Plains, North Texas, Permian Basin, South East Texas, and Coastal Bend regions experienced net outmigration. In 1978, population density in the state's planning regions ranged from 237 people per square mile in the Gulf Coast region to seven people per square mile in the Concho Valley region.

According to the 1970 Census, 12.6 percent of the Texas population was black and 18.4 percent was Hispanic. Blacks were most heavily concentrated in the Brazos Valley, Deep East Texas, and East Texas regions and least heavily concentrated in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, South Texas, and Middle Rio Grande regions. The latter three regions had the highest concentrations of Hispanics; the lowest Hispanics concentrations were found in the North East Texas, East Texas, and Texoma regions. The most densely populated county in the state is Dallas County with 1,545 people per square mile. The least densely populated county in the state is Loving County with 0.3 people per square mile.

As of 1977, there were fifty-four Texas cities with populations over 25,000. Between 1970 and 1977, the most rapidly growing of these cities were Plano, Lewisville, and Carrollton. Eight of the fifty-four cities lost population between 1970 and 1977. These cities are Dallas, Fort Worth, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Galveston, Kingsville, Big Spring, and Sherman.

Populations and Trends, Texas and United States, Selected Years

	Population (in thousands)			
	1950	1960	1970	1979
Texas	7,711	9,580	11,199	13,385
United States	151,326	179,323	203,302	220,099
	Percentage change in population			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1979	1950-1979
Texas	24.2	16.9	19.5	73.6
United States	18.5	13.4	8.3	45.5
	Ratio of Texas growth to United States growth			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1979	1950-1979
Texas rate/ U.S. rate	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.6

Sources: 71, 78.

Age Profile, Texas and United States, 1978

	Percentage of total population	
Age group	Texas	U.S.
0–5	9.8	8.4
6–11	10.0	9.4
12–17	10.9	10.9
18–24	13.7	13.2
25–34	16.0	15.7
35–44	11.2	11.2
45–54	9.7	10.5
55–64	8.8	9.5
65 and over	9.8	11.1

Source: 37.

Populations and Trends, States, 1970 and 1979

Rank	Area	1979 (in thousands)	1970 (in thousands)	Percentage change 1970-1979
1	California	22,696	19,971	13.6
2	New York	17,649	18,241	− 3.2
3	TEXAS	13,385	11,199	19.5
4	Pennsylvania	11,731	11,801	− 0.6
5	Illinois	11,230	11,110	1.1
6	Ohio	10,731	10,657	0.7
7	Michigan	9,208	8,882	3.7
8	Florida	8,860	6,791	30.5
9	New Jersey	7,332	7,171	2.2
10	Massachusetts	5,769	5,689	1.4
11	North Carolina	5,606	5,084	10.3
12	Indiana	5,400	5,195	3.9
13	Virginia	5,197	4,651	11.7
14	Georgia	5,118	4,588	11.6
15	Missouri	4,868	4,678	4.1
16	Wisconsin	4,720	4,418	6.8
17	Tennessee	4,380	3,926	11.6
18	Maryland	4,149	3,924	5.7
19	Minnesota	4,060	3,806	6.7
20	Louisiana	4,026	3,645	10.5
21	Washington	3,926	3,413	15.0
22	Alabama	3,769	3,444	9.4
23	Kentucky	3,527	3,221	9.5
24	Connecticut	3,115	3,032	2.7
25	South Carolina	2,932	2,591	13.2
26	Iowa	2,903	2,825	2.8
27	Oklahoma	2,892	2,559	13.0
28	Colorado	2,772	2,210	25.4
29	Oregon	2,527	2,092	20.8
30	Arizona	2,450	1,775	38.0
31	Mississippi	2,406	2,217	8.5
32	Kansas	2,369	2,249	5.3
33	Arkansas	2,180	1,923	13.4
34	West Virginia	1,878	1,744	7.7
35	Nebraska	1,574	1,485	6.0
36	Utah	1,367	1,059	29.1
37	New Mexico	1,241	1,017	22.0
38	Maine	1,097	994	10.4
39	Rhode Island	929	950	− 2.2
40	Hawaii	915	770	18.8
41	Idaho	905	713	26.9
42	New Hampshire	887	738	20.2
43	Montana	786	694	13.3
44	Nevada	702	489	43.6
45	South Dakota	689	666	3.5
46	North Dakota	657	618	6.3
47	District of Columbia	656	757	−13.3
48	Delaware	582	548	6.2
49	Vermont	493	445	10.8
50	Wyoming	450	332	35.5
51	Alaska	406	303	34.0
	Total United States	220,099	203,302	8.3

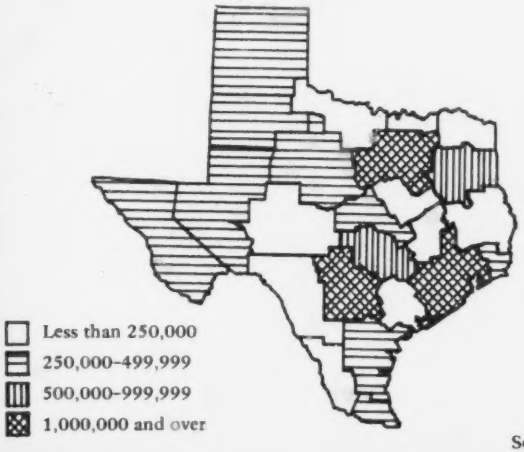
Source: 71.

Populations and Trends, Regions, 1970 and 1978

Region	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Panhandle	346,500	330,316	4.9
South Plains	345,500	327,777	5.4
North Texas	214,100	211,229	1.4
North Central Texas	2,849,500	2,506,617	13.7
North East Texas	218,800	203,342	7.6
East Texas	502,100	436,119	15.1
West Central Texas	293,000	280,081	4.6
Upper Rio Grande	463,400	379,261	22.2
Permian Basin	322,100	305,181	5.5
Concho Valley	119,300	110,250	8.2
Heart of Texas	242,300	227,631	6.4
Capital	576,400	446,602	29.1
Brazos Valley	151,600	129,494	17.1
Deep East Texas	249,100	215,836	15.4
South East Texas	364,300	347,568	4.8
Gulf Coast	2,945,700	2,305,106	27.8
Golden Crescent	149,900	142,379	5.3
Alamo	1,170,700	1,006,504	16.3
South Texas	118,500	99,572	19.0
Coastal Bend	440,700	420,360	4.8
Lower Rio Grande Valley	429,500	337,473	27.3
Texoma	132,200	129,401	2.2
Central Texas	257,600	206,095	25.0
Middle Rio Grande	111,400	94,461	17.9
Total Texas	13,014,000	11,198,655	16.2

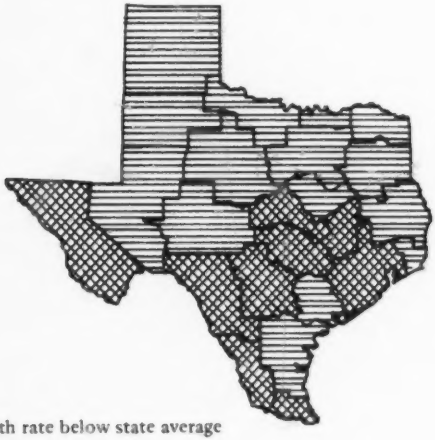
Note: Estimates for 1978 are rounded to the nearest hundred. State total is rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentage change is based on unrounded numbers.
Source: 70.

Population, Regions, 1978



Source: 70.

Population Change, Regions, 1970–1978



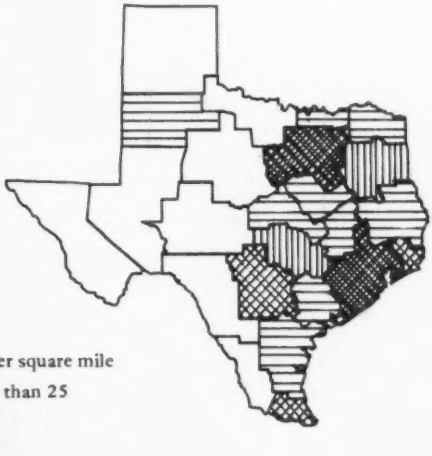
Growth rate below state average

Growth rate above state average

1970–1978 state average growth rate, 16.2 percent

Source: 70.

Population Density, Regions, 1978



Persons per square mile

Fewer than 25

25–49

50–99

100–199

200 and more

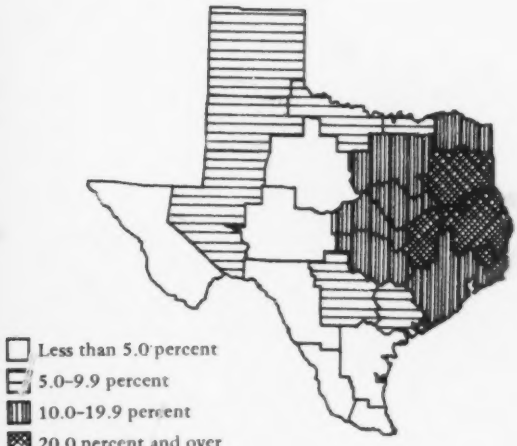
Sources: 60, 70.

Populations and Trends, Metropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1978

Metropolitan area	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Abilene	131,600	122,164	7.7
Amarillo	158,100	144,396	9.5
Austin	477,900	360,463	32.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	364,300	347,568	4.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	177,400	140,368	26.4
Bryan-College Station	76,100	57,978	31.3
Corpus Christi	302,100	284,832	6.1
Dallas-Fort Worth	2,719,900	2,377,623	14.4
El Paso	443,400	359,291	23.4
Galveston-Texas City	198,000	169,812	16.6
Houston	2,595,400	1,999,316	29.8
Killeen-Temple	209,100	159,794	30.8
Laredo	85,800	72,859	17.8
Longview-Marshall	133,600	120,770	10.6
Lubbock	200,000	179,295	11.5
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	235,800	181,535	29.9
Midland	73,900	65,433	12.9
Odessa	105,500	92,660	13.8
San Angelo	77,300	71,047	8.7
San Antonio	1,037,800	888,179	16.8
Sherman-Denison	84,500	83,225	1.5
Texarkana	73,600	68,909	6.8
Tyler	113,800	97,096	17.2
Waco	160,900	147,553	9.0
Wichita Falls	128,900	128,642	0.2
Total metropolitan	10,364,700	8,720,808	18.9
Total nonmetropolitan	2,649,300	2,477,847	6.9
Total Texas	13,014,000	11,198,655	16.2
Total United States	218,059,000	203,302,000	7.3

Note: Estimates for 1978 are rounded to the nearest hundred. State total is rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentage change is based on unrounded numbers.
Source: 70.

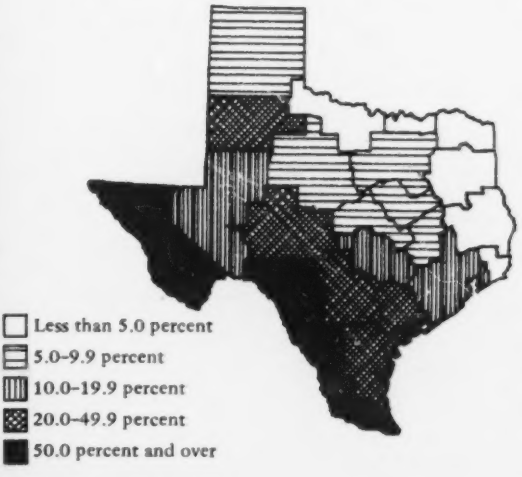
Black Population as Percentage of Total Population, Regions, 1970



State average, 12.6 percent

Source: 60.

Hispanic Population as Percentage of Total Population, Regions, 1970



State average, 18.4 percent

Source: 60.

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1978

County	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Anderson	34,900	27,789	25.5
Andrews	11,600	10,372	11.7
Angelina	57,800	49,349	17.1
Aransas	11,900	8,902	33.2
Archer	6,500	5,759	13.4
Armstrong	2,000	1,895	4.5
Atascosa	20,700	18,696	10.5
Austin	15,700	13,831	13.3
Bailey	7,700	8,487	− 9.2
Bandera	6,700	4,747	40.9
Bastrop	20,100	17,297	16.0
Baylor	4,700	5,221	−10.4
Bee	22,900	22,737	0.6
Bell	162,200	124,483	30.3
Bexar	965,700	830,460	16.3
Blanco	3,900	3,567	10.5
Borden	900	888	5.7
Bosque	12,700	10,966	15.6
Bowie	73,600	68,909	6.8
Brazoria	143,900	108,312	32.9
Brazos	76,100	57,978	31.3
Brewster	7,500	7,780	− 3.5
Briscoe	2,600	2,794	− 6.4
Brooks	7,400	8,005	− 7.7
Brown	29,200	25,877	12.8
Burleson	10,600	9,999	6.2
Burnet	16,300	11,420	42.7
Caldwell	22,300	21,178	5.1
Calhoun	17,900	17,831	0.6
Callahan	10,200	8,205	24.6
Cameron	177,400	140,368	26.4
Camp	8,600	8,005	7.6
Carson	6,600	6,358	3.5
Cass	26,900	24,133	11.6
Castro	10,600	10,394	2.4
Chambers	14,500	12,187	18.9
Cherokee	32,300	32,008	0.9
Childress	6,400	6,605	− 2.5
Clay	9,100	8,079	12.2
Cochran	4,700	5,326	−11.1
Coke	3,300	3,087	6.9
Coleman	10,200	10,288	− 1.0
Collin	110,100	66,920	64.5
Collingsworth	4,300	4,755	−10.4
Colorado	17,400	17,638	− 1.2
Comal	31,900	24,165	32.2
Comanche	12,100	11,898	2.1
Concho	2,800	2,937	− 4.2
Cooke	24,700	23,471	5.0
Coryell	46,900	35,311	32.8
Cottle	3,100	3,204	− 4.8
Crane	4,300	4,172	2.8
Crockett	4,200	3,885	9.2
Crosby	8,400	9,085	− 7.6
Culberson	3,700	3,429	8.3
Dallam	6,700	6,012	10.7

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1978 (continued)

County	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Dallas	1,483,500	1,327,695	11.7
Dawson	15,700	16,604	− 5.4
Deaf Smith	20,100	18,999	6.0
Delta	4,500	4,927	− 8.1
Denton	103,900	75,633	37.4
DeWitt	18,500	18,660	− 0.8
Dickens	3,600	3,737	− 4.7
Dimmet	11,200	9,039	24.4
Donley	3,800	3,641	3.5
Duval	11,800	11,722	0.7
Eastland	18,300	18,092	1.2
Ector	105,500	92,660	13.8
Edwards	2,100	2,107	1.7
Ellis	53,800	46,638	15.4
El Paso	443,400	359,291	23.4
Erath	19,800	18,141	9.1
Falls	16,100	17,300	− 7.1
Fannin	23,000	22,705	1.2
Fayette	17,700	17,650	0.2
Fisher	5,900	6,344	− 6.7
Floyd	10,100	11,044	− 8.6
Foard	2,200	2,211	0.2
Fort Bend	95,100	52,314	81.7
Franklin	6,600	5,291	23.9
Freestone	12,300	11,116	10.6
Frio	13,100	11,159	17.5
Gaines	11,100	11,593	− 3.8
Galveston	198,000	169,812	16.6
Garza	5,200	5,289	− 2.2
Gillespie	11,700	10,553	11.3
Glasscock	1,200	1,155	6.9
Goliad	4,800	4,869	− 0.5
Gonzales	15,600	16,375	− 4.6
Gray	25,100	26,949	− 6.8
Grayson	84,500	83,225	1.5
Gregg	87,000	75,929	14.6
Grimes	12,500	11,855	5.5
Guadalupe	40,100	33,554	19.6
Hale	35,000	34,137	2.4
Hall	5,600	6,015	− 6.7
Hamilton	7,500	7,198	4.8
Hansford	6,100	6,351	− 3.5
Hardeman	6,100	6,795	−10.7
Hardin	38,300	29,996	27.7
Harris	2,194,000	1,741,912	26.0
Harrison	46,500	44,841	3.8
Hartley	3,300	2,782	19.5
Haskell	7,600	8,512	−10.7
Hays	35,000	27,642	26.6
Hemphill	4,000	3,084	28.6
Henderson	34,600	26,466	30.9
Hidalgo	235,800	181,535	29 9
Hill	22,300	22,596	− 1.5
Hockley	21,500	20,396	5.2
Hood	12,400	6,368	94.4
Hopkins	22,700	20,710	9.5

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1978 (continued)

County	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Houston	19,300	17,855	7.8
Howard	34,800	37,796	– 8.0
Hudspeth	2,700	2,392	11.5
Hunt	50,100	47,948	4.5
Hutchinson	25,700	24,443	5.3
Irion	1,300	1,070	22.2
Jack	7,000	6,711	4.1
Jackson	13,100	12,975	1.1
Jasper	28,500	24,692	15.4
Jeff Davis	1,500	1,527	0.1
Jefferson	245,300	246,402	– 0.4
Jim Hogg	4,800	4,654	3.1
Jim Wells	34,500	33,032	4.4
Johnson	60,100	45,769	31.3
Jones	16,300	16,106	1.1
Karnes	12,600	13,462	– 6.6
Kaufman	36,100	32,392	11.6
Kendall	9,100	6,964	30.9
Kenedy	600	678	–12.2
Kent	1,200	1,434	–19.0
Kerr	23,300	19,454	19.7
Kimble	3,900	3,904	0.8
King	400	464	–19.0
Kinney	2,200	2,006	9.5
Kleberg	32,700	33,166	– 1.4
Knox	5,600	5,972	– 6.6
Lamar	37,700	36,062	4.5
Lamb	17,400	17,770	– 1.9
Lampasas	11,600	9,323	24.7
LaSalle	5,600	5,014	11.4
Lavaca	17,500	17,903	– 2.1
Lee	9,100	8,048	13.0
Leon	9,100	8,738	3.8
Liberty	41,500	33,014	25.7
Limestone	18,000	18,100	– 0.5
Lipscomb	3,700	3,486	7.2
Live Oak	6,900	6,697	3.3
Llano	9,100	6,979	30.0
Loving	100	164	–33.5
Lubbock	200,000	179,295	11.5
Lynn	8,700	9,107	– 4.4
McCulloch	8,300	8,571	– 3.0
McLennan	160,900	147,553	9.0
McMullen	800	1,095	–28.9
Madison	9,300	7,693	20.6
Marion	8,900	8,517	4.3
Martin	5,000	4,774	5.4
Mason	3,300	3,356	– 2.6
Matagorda	32,300	27,913	15.7
Maverick	24,600	18,093	36.0
Medina	21,600	20,249	6.5
Menard	2,400	2,646	–10.8
Midland	73,900	65,433	12.9
Milam	20,000	20,028	– 0.4
Mills	4,100	4,212	– 2.9
Mitchell	8,900	9,073	– 2.1

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1978 (continued)

County	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Montague	16,500	15,326	7.8
Montgomery	104,600	49,479	111.4
Moore	15,000	14,060	6.7
Morris	13,600	12,310	10.2
Motley	1,800	2,178	−15.7
Nacogdoches	42,500	36,362	16.9
Navarro	31,600	31,150	1.6
Newton	12,600	11,657	7.8
Nolan	16,600	16,220	2.3
Nueces	249,100	237,544	4.9
Ochiltree	9,400	9,704	− 3.4
Oldham	2,600	2,258	12.9
Orange	80,700	71,170	13.4
Palo Pinto	24,300	28,962	−16.0
Panola	18,400	15,894	15.6
Parker	37,100	33,888	9.6
Parmer	10,100	10,509	− 3.5
Pecos	14,400	13,748	5.1
Polk	19,600	14,457	35.4
Potter	91,800	90,511	1.4
Presidio	4,600	4,842	− 4.8
Rains	4,500	3,752	20.3
Randall	66,300	53,885	23.1
Reagan	3,600	3,239	12.0
Real	2,200	2,013	8.1
Red River	14,200	14,298	− 0.5
Reeves	15,300	16,526	− 7.3
Refugio	9,100	9,494	− 3.8
Roberts	1,100	967	13.5
Robertson	13,900	14,389	− 3.6
Rockwall	10,600	7,046	50.7
Runnels	11,300	12,108	− 6.7
Rusk	37,800	34,102	10.9
Sabine	7,400	7,187	2.9
San Augustine	8,600	7,858	8.9
San Jacinto	9,700	6,702	45.4
San Patricio	53,000	47,288	12.0
San Saba	5,300	5,540	− 3.8
Schleicher	2,700	2,277	19.9
Scurry	17,600	15,760	11.9
Shackelford	3,400	3,323	2.7
Shelby	20,300	19,672	3.1
Sherman	3,700	3,657	1.9
Smith	113,800	97,096	17.2
Somervell	3,900	2,793	37.9
Starr	22,300	17,707	25.7
Stephens	9,100	8,414	7.7
Sterling	1,100	1,056	− 0.2
Stonewall	2,200	2,397	− 8.6
Sutton	5,100	3,175	60.1
Swisher	10,100	10,373	− 2.6
Tarrant	789,600	715,587	10.3
Taylor	105,100	97,853	7.4
Terrell	1,700	1,940	−10.5
Terry	13,600	14,118	− 3.7
Throckmorton	2,200	2,205	− 0.4

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1978 (continued)

County	1978	1970	Percentage change 1970-1978
Titus	19,000	16,702	13.5
Tom Green	77,300	71,047	8.7
Travis	384,700	295,516	30.2
Trinity	7,800	7,628	1.9
Tyler	15,000	12,417	20.8
Upshur	25,300	20,976	20.8
Upton	4,400	4,697	− 6.2
Uvalde	20,300	17,348	17.0
Val Verde	31,900	27,471	16.2
Van Zandt	27,600	22,155	24.6
Victoria	62,500	53,766	16.2
Walker	35,200	27,680	27.0
Waller	16,300	14,285	14.4
Ward	12,700	13,019	− 2.8
Washington	20,100	18,842	6.7
Webb	85,800	72,859	17.8
Wharton	37,200	36,729	1.3
Wheeler	6,200	6,434	− 3.9
Wichita	119,900	120,563	− 0.6
Wilbarger	14,900	15,355	− 3.1
Willacy	16,300	15,570	4.5
Williamson	58,200	37,305	56.1
Wilson	14,200	13,041	8.9
Winkler	9,500	9,640	− 1.2
Wise	22,600	19,687	15.0
Wood	21,900	18,589	17.8
Yoakum	7,400	7,344	0.8
Young	17,700	15,400	14.8
Zapata	5,600	4,352	28.6
Zavala	11,300	11,370	− 0.8
Total Texas	13,014,000	11,198,655	16.2

Note: Estimates for 1978 are rounded to the nearest hundred. State total is rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentage change is based on unrounded numbers.

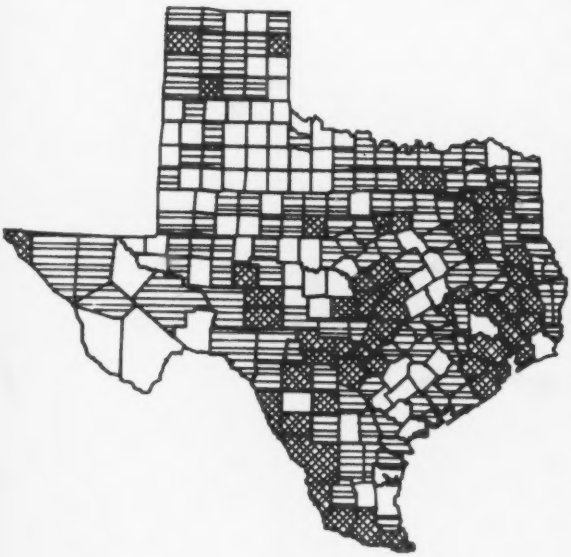
Source: 70.

Populations and Trends, Cities with More than 25,000 Population, 1970 and 1977

Rank	Area	1977	1970	Percentage change 1970-1977
1	Houston	1,554,960	1,310,789	18.6
2	Dallas	844,528	849,410	−0.6
3	San Antonio	793,374	708,582	12.0
4	El Paso	395,419	322,261	22.7
5	Fort Worth	367,993	393,455	−6.5
6	Austin	323,250	258,835	24.9
7	Corpus Christi	215,224	204,525	5.2
8	Lubbock	166,127	149,101	11.4
9	Amarillo	143,434	127,010	12.9
10	Arlington	124,646	90,229	38.1
11	Garland	124,298	81,437	52.6
12	Beaumont	117,144	117,548	−0.3
13	Irving	105,070	98,961	6.2
14	Waco	104,329	95,326	9.4
15	Pasadena	103,856	89,957	15.5
16	Wichita Falls	96,884	96,624	0.3
17	Abilene	95,392	89,653	6.4
18	Odessa	87,624	79,875	9.7
19	Laredo	80,570	69,024	16.7
20	Brownsville	71,092	54,892	29.5
21	San Angelo	67,710	63,884	6.0
22	Midland	65,829	59,463	10.7
23	Richardson	64,870	48,405	34.0
24	Tyler	64,097	59,996	6.8
25	Mesquite	62,878	55,131	14.1
26	Port Arthur	61,286	64,635	−5.2
27	Grand Prairie	61,017	50,904	19.9
28	Galveston	60,149	61,809	−2.7
29	Longview	54,173	48,429	11.9
30	McAllen	52,587	39,068	34.6
31	Baytown	52,321	43,980	19.0
32	Killeen	50,982	35,507	43.6
33	Victoria	47,191	41,349	14.1
34	Plano	46,343	17,872	159.3
35	Denton	42,612	41,989	1.5
36	Texas City	42,328	38,908	8.8
37	Harlingen	40,893	33,503	22.1
38	Temple	40,157	33,431	20.1
39	Bryan	37,993	33,719	12.7
40	Texarkana	35,498	32,759	8.4
41	Farmers Branch	34,235	27,492	24.5
42	College Station	30,650	17,676	73.4
43	Hurst	29,604	27,215	8.8
44	Lufkin	29,138	25,133	15.9
45	Haltom City	28,811	28,127	2.4
46	Carrollton	28,794	13,855	107.8
47	Kingsville	28,564	28,915	−1.2
48	Big Spring	28,168	28,735	−2.0
49	Sherman	27,426	29,061	−5.6
50	Nacogdoches	26,872	22,544	19.2
51	Orange	26,580	26,392	0.7
52	Del Rio	25,762	21,330	20.8
53	Lewisville	25,243	10,049	151.2
54	Duncanville	25,196	14,105	78.6

Source: 75.

Population Change, Counties, 1970–1978



Decline

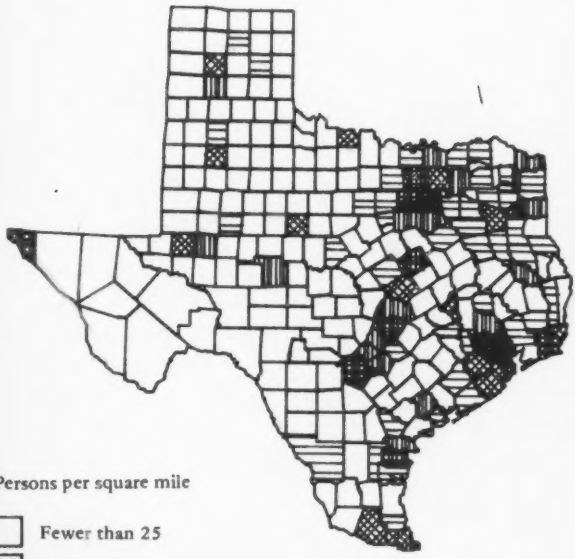
Growth rate below state average

Growth rate above state average

1970–1978 state average growth rate, 16.2 percent

Source: 70.

Population Density, Counties, 1978



Sources: 60, 70.

Population Change by Natural Increase and Migration, Metropolitan Areas, 1970–1978

Metropolitan area	Total (number)	Percentage resulting from	
		Natural increase	Migration
Abilene	9,400	85.1	14.9
Amarillo	13,700	85.4	14.6
Austin	117,500	32.0	68.0
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	16,800	125.0	– 25.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	37,000	74.6	25.4
Bryan–College Station	18,200	33.5	66.5
Corpus Christi	17,200	202.3	– 102.3
Dallas–Fort Worth	342,200	58.5	41.5
El Paso	84,100	69.7	30.3
Galveston–Texas City	28,200	41.8	58.2
Houston	596,100	37.4	62.6
Killeen–Temple	49,300	62.3	37.7
Laredo	13,000	108.5	– 8.5
Longview–Marshall	12,800	50.8	49.2
Lubbock	20,700	97.1	2.9
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	54,300	72.9	27.1
Midland	8,500	69.4	30.6
Odessa	12,800	78.1	21.9
San Angelo	6,200	66.1	33.9
San Antonio	149,600	64.7	35.3
Sherman–Denison	1,300	146.2	– 46.2
Texarkana	4,700	85.1	14.9
Tyler	16,700	38.3	61.7
Waco	13,300	45.1	54.9
Wichita Falls	300	3,000.0	–2,900.0
Total metropolitan	1,643,900	54.5	45.5
Total nonmetropolitan	171,100	59.8	40.2
Total Texas	1,815,000	55.0	45.0

Source: 70.

Population Change by Natural Increase and Migration, Regions, 1970–1978

Region	Total (number)	Percentage resulting from	
		Natural increase	Migration
Panhandle	16,100	149.1	− 49.1
South Plains	17,700	181.4	− 81.4
North Texas	2,800	278.6	−178.6
North Central Texas	343,000	58.9	41.1
North East Texas	15,500	41.3	58.7
East Texas	66,300	21.7	78.3
West Central Texas	12,900	58.9	41.1
Upper Rio Grande	84,200	71.9	28.1
Permian Basin	17,200	175.6	− 75.6
Concho Valley	9,000	54.4	45.6
Heart of Texas	14,600	22.6	77.4
Capital	129,800	28.4	71.6
Brazos Valley	22,200	25.2	74.8
Deep East Texas	33,000	22.7	77.3
South East Texas	16,800	125.0	− 25.0
Gulf Coast	640,600	37.6	62.4
Golden Crescent	7,500	97.3	2.7
Alamo	164,300	62.3	37.7
South Texas	18,800	99.5	0.5
Coastal Bend	202,200	239.6	−139.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	92,000	75.5	24.5
Texoma	2,800	60.7	39.3
Central Texas	51,500	59.4	40.6
Middle Rio Grande	17,100	82.5	17.5
Total Texas	1,815,000	55.0	45.0

Source: 70.

Transportation

The two major components of transportation in the state for which data are provided in this section are air travel and automobiles. According to the *Official Airline Guide*, a total of thirty-seven Texas communities were served by scheduled air carriers in 1980. Three Texas airports serve two communities each; the pairs of cities served in this manner are Beaumont and Port Arthur, Dallas and Fort Worth, and Midland and Odessa. The airport used by air carriers serving the Texarkana metropolitan area is actually located in Arkansas.

According to the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, the number of motor vehicles registered in the state grew by about 51 percent between 1970 and 1979. The increase was much higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas. The highest percentage increases in motor vehicle registrations between 1970 and 1979 occurred in the Austin (73.9 percent), Houston (75.2 percent), Killeen–Temple (61.7 percent), and Bryan–College Station (71.5 percent) metropolitan areas.

Motor Vehicle Registrations and Trends, Metropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1979

Metropolitan area	1979	1970	Percentage change 1970-1979
Abilene	128,825	90,082	43.0
Amarillo	158,170	111,199	42.2
Austin	389,788	224,087	73.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	311,977	229,668	35.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	113,483	73,518	54.4
Bryan-College Station	57,663	33,632	71.5
Corpus Christi	238,141	177,636	34.1
Dallas-Fort Worth	2,500,828	1,665,531	50.2
El Paso	289,848	190,521	52.1
Galveston-Texas City	146,139	101,193	44.4
Houston	2,268,925	1,295,311	75.2
Killeen-Temple	142,822	88,313	61.7
Laredo	51,547	39,759	29.6
Longview-Marshall	140,366	88,447	58.7
Lubbock	171,019	128,512	33.1
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	156,152	96,597	61.7
Midland	79,627	51,405	54.9
Odessa	113,848	74,704	52.4
San Angelo	75,670	51,094	48.1
San Antonio	753,051	491,866	53.1
Sherman-Denison	80,955	59,541	36.0
Texarkana	68,078	49,855	36.6
Tyler	110,041	67,447	63.2
Waco	137,306	98,718	39.1
Wichita Falls	119,513	92,624	29.0
Total metropolitan	8,803,782	5,671,260	55.2
Total nonmetropolitan	2,518,025	1,843,793	36.6
Total Texas	11,321,807	7,515,053	50.7

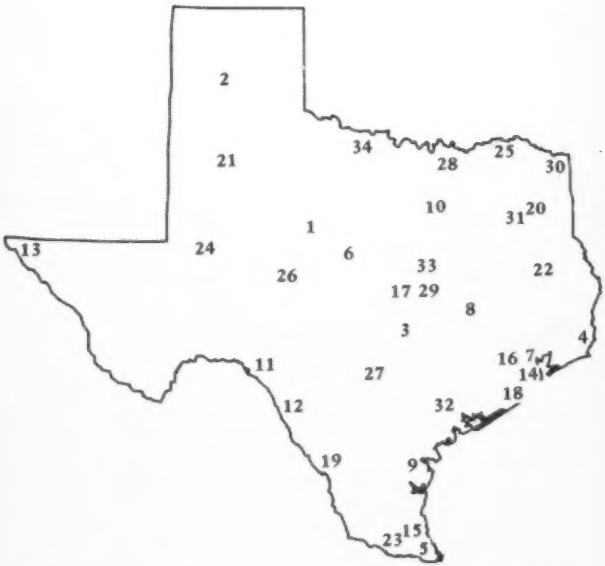
Source: 1.

Motor Vehicle Registrations and Trends, Regions, 1970 and 1979

Region	1979	1970	Percentage change 1970-1979
Panhandle	373,054	287,746	29.6
South Plains	320,773	274,369	16.9
North Texas	211,516	164,066	28.9
North Central Texas	2,621,779	1,757,690	49.2
North East Texas	207,492	148,478	39.7
East Texas	496,466	315,348	57.4
West Central Texas	301,461	225,108	33.9
Upper Rio Grande	305,289	202,347	50.9
Permian Basin	335,111	250,619	33.7
Concho Valley	124,270	86,184	44.2
Heart of Texas	215,734	155,333	38.9
Capital	484,988	285,107	70.1
Brazos Valley	123,831	79,414	55.9
Deep East Texas	223,424	140,383	59.2
South East Texas	311,977	229,668	35.8
Gulf Coast	2,553,919	1,485,701	71.9
Golden Crescent	136,976	95,220	43.9
Alamo	876,311	570,919	53.5
South Texas	73,014	53,233	37.2
Coastal Bend	345,957	255,530	35.4
Lower Rio Grande Valley	281,283	179,269	56.9
Texoma	129,904	94,353	37.7
Central Texas	189,564	124,540	52.2
Middle Rio Grande	77,714	54,428	42.8
Total Texas	11,321,807	7,515,053	50.7

Source: 1.

Communities with Scheduled Air Service, 1980



1. Abilene
2. Amarillo
3. Austin
4. Beaumont-Port Arthur
5. Brownsville
6. Brownwood
7. Clear Lake City
8. College Station
9. Corpus Christi
10. Dallas-Fort Worth
11. Del Rio
12. Eagle Pass
13. El Paso
14. Galveston
15. Harlingen
16. Houston
17. Killeen
18. Lake Jackson
19. Laredo
20. Longview
21. Lubbock
22. Lufkin
23. McAllen
24. Midland-Odessa
25. Paris
26. San Angelo
27. San Antonio
28. Sherman
29. Temple
30. Texarkana
31. Tyler
32. Victoria
33. Waco
34. Wichita Falls

Source: 26.

Vital Statistics

The Texas Department of Health publishes detailed vital statistics for the state and for counties and cities within the state annually. This section summarizes for selected years statewide data for births and deaths by race and sex; infant, maternal, and fetal deaths; deaths from selected causes; and marriages and divorces by sex and age. Among the more important trends highlighted in this summary are the following.

The birthrate in Texas increased slightly during the 1950s but has fallen since that time. The death rate has remained relatively constant since World War II. Slightly over twelve percent of babies born in 1945 in Texas were black while, by the middle to late seventies, the figure had risen to nearly fifteen percent. The infant mortality, maternal mortality, and fetal mortality rates have all declined sharply in Texas since World War II. The major causes of death in Texas in both 1973 and 1978 were heart diseases, malignant neoplasms, cerebrovascular disease, and accidents.

Marriages by Sex and Age, 1978

Age	Male	Female
Under 15	42	1,181
15–19	23,716	48,889
20–24	59,449	54,124
25–29	32,889	25,515
30–34	17,890	13,759
35–39	10,487	8,118
40–44	6,972	5,251
45–49	5,294	3,930
50–54	3,976	2,690
55–59	2,749	1,786
60–64	1,759	1,141
65 and over	2,604	1,443
Total	167,827	167,827

Source 48.

Divorces by Sex and Age, 1978

Age	Male	Female
Under 15	0	16
15–19	1,564	5,542
20–24	15,645	21,412
25–29	20,289	19,583
30–34	15,751	13,898
35–39	10,568	8,982
40–44	7,264	5,625
45–49	5,207	3,829
50–54	3,556	2,531
55–59	2,201	1,361
60–64	1,120	770
65 and over	1,322	758
Unspecified	1,297	1,477
Total	85,784	85,784

Source 48.

Births and Deaths, Selected Years

Year	Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate (for 1,000 persons)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 persons)
1945	157,915	23.1	58,853	8.6
1950	202,965	26.2	63,083	8.1
1955	289,252	27.9	65,085	7.6
1960	246,737	25.6	77,231	8.0
1965	212,278	20.5	83,056	8.0
1970	230,624	20.6	94,287	8.4
1975	215,426	17.6	98,354	8.0
1978	236,612	18.2	103,670	8.0

Source: 48.

Births by Race and Sex, Selected Years

Year	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1945	138,286	71,242	67,044	19,629	9,856	9,773
1950	175,561	90,159	85,402	27,404	13,882	13,522
1955	205,639	105,191	100,448	33,613	17,085	16,528
1960	210,261	107,797	102,464	36,476	18,383	18,093
1965	177,726	90,967	86,759	34,552	17,565	16,987
1970	196,024	100,804	95,220	34,600	17,582	17,018
1975	183,432	94,277	89,155	31,994	16,210	15,784
1978	201,844	103,663	98,181	34,768	17,596	17,172

Source: 48.

Deaths by Race and Sex, Selected Years

Year	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1945	48,783	28,848	19,935	10,070	5,422	4,648
1950	52,449	31,150	21,299	10,634	5,710	4,924
1955	54,499	32,586	21,913	10,586	5,918	4,668
1960	64,884	38,227	26,657	12,347	6,839	5,508
1965	70,274	41,051	29,223	12,782	7,141	5,641
1970	80,422	46,003	34,419	13,865	7,886	5,979
1975	84,546	47,984	36,562	13,808	7,763	6,045
1978	89,122	49,880	39,242	14,548	8,387	6,161

Source: 48.

Infant, Maternal, and Fetal Deaths, Selected Years

Year	Infant deaths		Maternal deaths		Fetal deaths	
	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)
1945	7,703	48.8	358	2.3	4,027	25.5
1950	7,611	37.5	218	1.1	4,059	20.0
1955	7,253	30.3	130	0.5	3,902	16.3
1960	7,179	29.1	105	0.4	3,767	15.3
1965	5,549	26.1	90	0.4	3,251	15.3
1970	4,934	21.4	79	0.3	3,149	13.7
1975	3,567	16.6	29	0.1	2,311	10.7
1978	3,369	14.2	28	0.1	2,266	9.6

Source: 48.

Deaths from Selected Causes, 1973 and 1978

Cause	1978		1973	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Heart diseases	34,771	33.5	35,335	34.8
Malignant neoplasms	20,055	19.3	17,546	17.3
Cerebrovascular disease	10,165	9.8	11,450	11.3
Accidents	7,317	7.1	7,247	7.1
Influenza and pneumonia	3,196	3.1	3,211	3.2
Homicide	1,962	1.9	1,659	1.6
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	1,620	1.6	2,170	2.1
Diabetes mellitus	1,703	1.6	1,987	2.0
Suicide	1,658	1.6	1,389	1.4
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1,265	1.2	1,652	1.6
All other causes	19,958	19.3	17,841	17.6
All causes	103,670	100.0	101,487	100.0

Source: 48.

Sources of Information

Agencies and Organizations

Agencies

Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas at Austin — Phone 512-471-1616
Box 7459, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Bureau of Economic Geology
The University of Texas at Austin — Phone 512-471-1534
Box X, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Library — Phone 214-651-6398
Station K
Dallas, Texas 75222

Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
300 E. 8th Street — Phone 512-397-5581
Austin, Texas 78701

Texas Employment Commission
Economic Research & Analysis — Phone 512-397-4544
TEC Building
Austin, Texas 78778

Texas State Department of Highways and
Public Transportation — Phone 512-475-3661
Travel and Information Division
11th and Brazos
Austin, Texas 78701

Texas State Library
Box 12927, Capitol Station — Phone 512-475-2996
Austin, Texas 78711

U.S. Department of Commerce
1100 Commerce, Room 7A5 — Phone 214-767-0547
Dallas, Texas 75242

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics — Phone 214-767-6971
Griffin Square Building
Griffin & Young Streets
Dallas, Texas 75202

Chambers of Commerce

Chamber of commerce	Mailing address	Phone number
State		
Texas State	815 Brazos, Suite 801, Austin 78701	512-472-1594
Regional		
East Texas	Box 1592, Longview 75601	214-757-4444
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Box 975, Weslaco 78596	512-968-3141
South Texas	6222 N.W. IH 10, San Antonio 78201	512-732-8185
West Texas	Box 1561, Abilene 79604	915-677-4325
Major cities		
Abilene	Box 2281, 79604	915-677-7241
Amarillo	301 S. Polk, 79101	806-374-5238
Austin	Box 1967, 78767	512-478-9383
Beaumont	Box 3150, 77704	713-838-6581
Brownsville	Box 752, 78520	512-542-4341
Bryan-College Station	Box 726, Bryan 77801	713-779-2278
Corpus Christi	Box 640, 78403	512-882-6161
Dallas	1507 Pacific Avenue, 75201	214-651-1020
Denison	Box 325, 75020	214-465-1551
Edinburg	Box 85, 78539	512-383-4974
El Paso	Box 9738, 79987	915-544-7880
Fort Worth	700 Throckmorton, 76102	817-336-2491
Galveston	315 Tremont, 77550	713-763-5326
Harlingen	Box 189, 78550	512-423-5440
Houston	25th Floor, Milam Building, 77002	713-651-1313
Killeen	Box 548, 76541	817-526-9551
Laredo	Box 790, 78040	512-722-9895
Longview	Drawer 472, 75601	214-757-3333
Lubbock	Box 561, 79408	806-763-4666
McAllen	Box 790, 78501	512-682-2871
Midland	Box 1890, 79702	915-683-3381
Odessa	Box 3626, 79760	915-332-9111
Orange	Box 218, 77630	713-883-3536
Pharr	Drawer X, 78577	512-787-1481
Port Arthur	4749 Twin City Highway, Suite 300N, 77640	713-963-1107
San Angelo	Box 712, 76901	915-655-4136
San Antonio	Box 1628, 78296	512-227-8181
San Benito	Drawer 1623, 78586	512-399-5321
Sherman	Box 1029, 75090	214-893-1184
Temple	Box 158, 76501	817-773-2105
Texarkana	Box 1468, 75501	214-792-7191
Texas City	Box 992, 77590	713-945-2306
Tyler	Box 390, 75710	214-592-1661
Waco	Drawer 1220, 76703	817-752-6551
Wichita Falls	Box 1860, 76307	817-723-2741

Source: 17.

Councils of Government

Alamo Area Council of Governments
400 Three Americas Building
San Antonio, Texas 78205
Phone 512-225-5201

Ark-Tex Council of Governments
P.O. Box 5307
Texarkana, Texas 75501
Phone 501-774-3481

Brazos Valley Development Council
P.O. Drawer 4128
Bryan, Texas 77801
Phone 713-822-7421

Capital Area Planning Council
611 South Congress, Suite 400
Austin, Texas 78704
Phone 512-443-7653

Central Texas Council of Governments
P.O. Box 729
Belton, Texas 76513
Phone 817-939-1801

Coastal Bend Council of Governments
P.O. Box 9909
Corpus Christi, Texas 78408
Phone 512-883-5743

Concho Valley Council of Governments
17 South Chadbourne, Suite 200
San Angelo, Texas 76903
Phone 915-653-1214

Deep East Texas Council of Governments
P.O. Drawer 1170
Jasper, Texas 75951
Phone 713-384-5704

East Texas Council of Governments
Stoneridge Plaza Office Bldg.
3800 Stone Road
Kilgore, Texas 75662
Phone 214-984-8641

Golden Crescent Council of Governments
P.O. Box 2028
Victoria, Texas 77901
Phone 512-578-1587

Heart of Texas Council of Governments
320 Franklin
Waco, Texas 76701
Phone 817-756-6631

Houston-Galveston Area Council
P.O. Box 22777
Houston, Texas 77027
Phone 713-627-3200

Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council
First National Bank Bldg., Suite 207
McAllen, Texas 78501
Phone 512-682-3481

Councils of Government (continued)

Middle Rio Grande Development Council P.O. Box 702 Carrizo Springs, Texas 78834	Phone 512-876-3533
Nortex Regional Planning Commission 2101 Kemp Blvd. Wichita Falls, Texas 76309	Phone 817-322-5281
North Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Drawer COG Arlington, Texas 76011	Phone 817-640-3300
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission P.O. Box 9257 Amarillo, Texas 79105	Phone 806-372-3381
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission P.O. Box 6391 Midland, Texas 79701	Phone 915-563-1061
South East Texas Regional Planning Commission 3800 Highway 365 Port Arthur, Texas 77640	Phone 713-727-2384
South Plains Association of Governments 1709 26th Street Lubbock, Texas 79411	Phone 806-762-8721
South Texas Development Council P.O. Box 2187 Laredo, Texas 78041	Phone 512-722-3995
Texoma Regional Planning Commission 1000 Arnold Blvd. Denison, Texas 75020	Phone 214-786-2955
West Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Box 3195 Abilene, Texas 79604	Phone 915-672-8544
West Texas Council of Governments The Mills Bldg., Suite 700 303 N. Oregon El Paso, Texas 79901	Phone 915-532-2910

Source: 33.

Publications

1. *Allocation of Vehicle Registration Fees, January 1 thru December 31.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.
   Gives number of vehicles registered in each county and gives county tax assessor-collector fees.

2. *Annual Financial Report, State of Texas.* Austin: Comptroller of Public Accounts, annually.
   Includes detailed information on the sources of revenues and expenditures of Texas.

3. *Annual Report of Savings & Loan Associations in Texas.* Austin: Texas Savings and Loan League, annually.
   Lists all Texas savings and loan associations with their financial statements. Arranged by location.

4. *Annual Report of the Oil & Gas Division.* Austin: Railroad Commission of Texas, annually.
   Includes detailed information on oil and gas production for the state and for local areas and on refineries and pipeline operators.

5. Arbingast, Stanley A., and others. *Atlas of Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1976.
   Includes geographical, physical, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and population maps and a statistical appendix on population.

6. Branda, Eldon Stephen, editor. *The Handbook of Texas: A Supplement, Volume III.* Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1976.
   Supplements the original (1952) publication edited by Walter Prescott Webb (no. 73 in this list).

7. *Building Authorized in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, monthly.
   Gives total building permits authorized, including nonresidential and new dwelling units. Dwelling units include the number of one-family, two-family and apartment-building units permitted with their value.

8. *Building Construction in Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, monthly.
Reported building permits issued within the permit-issuing places in Texas. Final issue was released in September 1978.

9. Burghardt, John A. *Major Trends in Population Growth in Texas.* Research Report 1978-3. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1979.
Analyzes population growth rates in Texas and the United States.

10. ——— ———, and Vincent J. Geraci. *Intercensal State and Local Population Estimates: Methods, Performance, and Texas Applications.* Research Report 1978-4. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1979.
Assembles and analyzes a wide variety of published, but scattered, information about state and local annual population estimates.

11. Burnett, Diane, and Edward Selig. *Texas Energy History: A 1979 Update.* Austin: Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council, 1979.
Gives an overview of the historical production, reserves, transmissions, conversion, and consumption of energy in Texas.

12. "Comparison of commercial electric bills for various demands and consumptions within major cities in Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
Gives costs of 375 KWH, 750 KWH, 1,500 KWH, 6,000 KWH, and 10,000 KWH of electricity and the fuel adjustment cost per KWH for Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio.

13. "Comparison of industrial gas bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
Gives the cost of 200 MCF, 500 MCF, 1,000 MCF, 2,000 MCF, 3,500 MCF, and 4,000 MCF of gas, and the gas cost adjustment for six cities in Texas.

14. "Comparison of residential electric bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.

Gives costs of 100 KWH, 250 KWH, 500 KWH, 750 KWH, and 1,000 KWH of electricity and fuel adjustment cost per KWH for six cities in Texas.

15. "Comparison of residential gas bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.

Gives costs of 1 MCF, 3 MCF, 5 MCF, 6 MCF, 10 MCF, 20 MCF, and 30 MCF of gas plus gas cost adjustment for six cities in Texas.

16. *Covered Employment and Wages by Industry and County.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, quarterly.

Gives total number of covered employees in mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation, communication, and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services and other; and state government. This publication reports total wages paid in each quarter, along with the number of reporting outlets and includes monthly employment figures by specific industry for Texas.

17. *Directory of Chambers of Commerce in Texas.* Longview: East Texas Chamber of Commerce, three times a year.

Lists name of president and executive officer of each chamber. Spring 1980 issue was used for chamber information in the *Fact Book.*

18. Frome, E. L., and R. D. Armstrong. *Exploratory Analysis of Texas Construction Data.* Research Report 1977-4. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.

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19. *General Highway Maps.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.

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20. Grant, Joseph M., and Lawrence L. Crum. *The Development of State-Chartered Banking in Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1978.

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21. "Gross product originating in current and constant (1972) dollars" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1979.

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22. *Labor Force Estimates for Texas Counties.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, monthly.

Gives total labor force, total employed and unemployed, and unemployment rate for each county. Annual summary showing averages is issued each year.

23. *Labor Market Review.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, monthly.

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24. *Monthly Failures.* New York: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., monthly.

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25. *1980 Directory of Texas Manufacturers.* 2 volumes. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1979.

Volume 1 lists Texas manufacturers by company name and by city.

Volume 2 lists the manufacturers in groups according to types of products. Size of companies is indicated by codes for number of employees.

26. *Official Airline Guide, North American Edition.* Oakbrook, Ill.: Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, monthly.
Lists all scheduled air service in the United States.

27. *Oil & Gas Journal.* Tulsa, Okla.: Petroleum Publishing Company, weekly.
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Reprints of articles from *Texas Business Review* designed to provide a capsule analysis of the Texas economy and business scene.

31. ————. *The Energy Picture: Problems and Prospects.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, at Austin, 1980.
Reprints of articles from *Texas Business Review* covering all aspects of current energy policy.

32. *Population Projections for Texas: State, County, State Planning Region and 208 Water Quality Designated Areas.* Austin: Texas Department of Water Resources, 1980.
Gives population projections for every five years from 1985 through 2000.

33. *Regional Councils in Texas: A Status Report and Directory, 1976-1977.* Austin: Governor's Budget and Planning Office, n.d.

Lists names, addresses, membership, and officers of the regional councils of government in Texas.

34. *Sales Tax Analysis by County Code.* Austin: Comptroller of Public Accounts, quarterly.

Gives gross sales and number of reporting outlets by county.

35. Stevens, Marla, and Ginny Cumming. *Texas Energy: A Twenty-Five Year History.* Austin: Governor's Energy Advisory Council, 1977.

Gives an overview of the historical production, reserves, transmission, conversion, and consumption of energy in Texas.

36. *Summary of Deposits in All Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks.* Washington, D.C.: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, annually.

Gives amount of deposits by type in all commercial banks, grouped by county.

37. *Survey of Buying Power Data Service.* New York: Sales and Marketing Management, annually.

Gives detailed information about the population of each state, each SMSA, and each county. Includes projections of population, number of households, and total retail sales for five years beyond date of other data.

38. *Taxing Jurisdictions of Texas: Market Values, Assessed Valuations, Basis of Assessment and Tax Rates, 1979.* Special Report No. 131. Austin: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas, 1980.

This report lists, with a few minor exceptions, all local taxing jurisdictions in the state.

39. *Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide.* Dallas: A. H. Belo Corporation, biennially.

Gives information on Texas history, population, resources, industry, agriculture, etc.

40. *Texas Banking Red Book.* Dallas: Bankers' Digest, Inc., annually.

    Lists all Texas banks, their officers, and their financial statements as of December 31. Banks are listed by location. Bank holding companies are included in a separate section.

41. *Texas Business.* Dallas: Commerce Publishing Company, monthly.

    Features articles on business trends in Texas. The July 1979 issue includes information on publicly held corporations in Texas.

42. *Texas Business Review.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, bimonthly.

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43. *Texas County Statistics.* Austin: Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, annually.

    Agricultural statistics by county, including data on crops, livestock, government payments, and cash receipts.

44. *Texas Industrial Expansion.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, monthly.

    Reports new manufacturing firms locating in Texas for the first time and firms that are expanding their present facilities.

45. *Texas Oil and Gas Data.* Dallas: Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, annually.

    Gives production of oil and gas, royalty payments, state production taxes, estimated drilling expenditures, drilling statistics, number of petrochemical plants by type, and employment and payrolls for each county in Texas.

46. *Texas School Directory.* Austin: Texas Education Agency, annually.

    Gives names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of school districts arranged by county. Average daily attendance is given, as well as assessed valuation and tax rates.

47. *Texas Town and City.* Austin: Texas Municipal League, monthly.

    The April 1979 issue gives total assessed valuation, assessment rate percentage, gross and adjusted tax rates for cities and towns in Texas

48. *Texas Vital Statistics.* Austin: Texas Department of Health, annually.

    Lists births and deaths by county and city of residence and marriages and divorces by sex and age for counties.

49. *Tierra Grande.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, quarterly.

    Includes articles of general interest on real estate in Texas and a table showing number of multiple listing service sales and dollar volume in the larger cities in Texas.

50. Todd, Jerry D. *Texas Insurance Fact Book, 1976.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.

    Gives facts about insurance in Texas, including the number of insurance companies by type of insurance sold. This work was updated by a July 1978 *Texas Business Review* article.

51. *Traffic Maps.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.

    Annual, average twenty-four hour traffic of all types at selected locations. One map is published for Texas and one for each of the twenty-five highway districts.

52. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. *Local Area Personal Income, 1973-1978: Volume 7: Southwest Region.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

    Gives personal income by major source for the United States, Texas, the 25 Texas SMSAs, and the 254 Texas counties, as well as the other states in the Southwest Region.

53. ————. "Personal income by major source" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.

Gives personal income by major source for each of the 254 counties in Texas, for the 25 SMSAs, for the state of Texas, and for the United States.

54. ————. *Regional Employment by Industry, 1940-1970: Decennial Series for United States, Regions, States, Counties.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, n.d.

Gives total employment by major industrial groups (with some detail within major group) for each county and for Texas.

55. ————. *Survey of Current Business.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.

Provides current business and economic statistics for the nation.

56. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Annual Survey of Manufactures: Statistics for States, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Large Industrial Counties, and Selected Cities.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

Gives data for selected SMSAs, counties, and cities in Texas and for Texas. Data included are number of employees, number of production workers, value added by manufacture, and value of industry shipments.

57. ————. *Census of Agriculture, 1974: Texas.* 3 volumes. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977.

Detailed agricultural statistics for each county for 1974 and 1969.

58. ————. *Census of Governments, 1977: Governmental Finances: Finances of Municipalities and Township Governments.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Gives various finance items, including property tax revenue, for cities in Texas and other states.

59. ————. *Census of Manufactures, 1977: Area Series—Texas (Preliminary Report).* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Gives information on manufacturing plants for counties, SMSAs, and Texas.

60. ————. *Census of Population, 1970: Characteristics of the Population: Texas.* 2 sections. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.
Provides detailed population information for 1970.

61. ————. *Census of Retail Trade, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978.
Gives statistics for Texas, SMSAs, counties, and towns.

62. ————. *Census of Retail Trade, 1977: Major Retail Centers in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978.
Gives statistics for the central business district and major retail centers in each SMSA in Texas.

63. ————. *Census of Service Industries, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Gives statistics for Texas, SMSAs, counties, and towns.

64. ————. *County and City Data Book, 1977.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978.
A supplement to the *Statistical Abstract.* Provides data on states, metropolitan areas, counties, and larger communities.

65. ————. *County Business Patterns: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives number of establishments by type for each standard metropolitan statistical area in the United States; includes number of establishments in each employee-size group.

66. ————. *County Business Patterns, Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives number of establishments by type for each county; includes number of establishments in each employee-size group.

67. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics: Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976.* Series P-20, No. 334. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Gives population by age and race, data for households and families, characteristics of black and Hispanic persons in selected states, and income data.

68. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Annual Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1970 to 1979.* Series P-25, No. 876. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Provides estimates of population for all states.

69. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Number of Households for States: 1977 and 1978.* Series P-25, No. 807. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Provides estimates of the number of households for all states.

70. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1977 and 1978.* Series P-25, No. 873. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Provides the most recent nationwide local population estimates.

71. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1978 and 1979 (Advance Report).* Series P-25, No. 868. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Provides the most recent state population estimates.

72. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1971 to 1979.* Series P-25, No. 875. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Provides population for eight different age groups for each state.

73. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of Texas Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1977 (Revised) and 1978 (Provisional).* Series P-25, No. 867. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Provides the most recent county population estimates for Texas.

74. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: 1977 Per Capita Money Income Estimates for States, Counties, and Incorporated Places in the South Region of the United States.* Series P-25, No. 885. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Provides most recent per capita income estimates for towns in Texas.

75. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: 1977 Population Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places in Texas.* Series P-25, No. 856. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Provides the most recent community population estimates for Texas.

76. ————. *Monthly Retail Trade: Sales and Accounts Receivable.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.

Gives estimates of monthly retail sales by selected kind of business for Texas and specified cities and metropolitan areas. Gives monthly department store sales in selected areas with number of department stores.

77. ————. *Public Employment in [Year].* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annualiy.

Gives number of persons employed by state and local governments in all states.

78. ————. *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides national data and many state statistics. The excellent guide to sources makes the *Statistical Abstract* a good starting point for any statistical data search.

79. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. *Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production in Mine Operation Report.* Form EIA-7. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives coal production by state.

80. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Prices.* Dallas: Region 6, Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.
Gives consumer price index for United States, Dallas, and Houston. Dallas and Houston figures are published bimonthly.

81. ————. *Employment and Earnings.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Provides current data on employment, unemployment, and earnings for the nation, for states, and for selected metropolitan areas.

82. ————. *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical data on employment by major industry group for states and selected metropolitan areas.

83. ————. *Employment and Earnings, United States.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical data on employment by industry for the nation.

84. ————. *Family Budget Levels in the Southwest.* Dallas: Bureau of Labor Statistics, annually.
Gives four-person family budget levels for Dallas and Houston for low, intermediate, and high incomes.

85. ————. *Handbook of Labor Statistics.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical labor-related statistics, including wholesale and consumer price indexes.

86. ————. *Monthly Labor Review.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Provides current labor-related statistics, including wholesale and consumer price indexes.

87. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. "The Mineral Industry of Texas in [date]." Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Mines, annually.
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88. ————. *Minerals Yearbook: Volume II: Area Reports: Domestic.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides information on mineral production for states and selected local areas.

89. U.S. Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972.
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90. ————. *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1975.* Revised edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.
Describes the criteria for designation of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSAs) and lists the component counties and 1970 population of each such area. Authority for designation of SMSAs and SCSAs was transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in late 1977.

91. U.S. Federal Power Commission. *Principal Electric Facilities: South Central Region.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

This publication is a map that shows the principal electric facilities in Texas and other South Central states.

92. Webb, Walter Prescott, editor. *The Handbook of Texas.* 2 volumes. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

Provides historical information on local areas and other aspects of Texas.

93. Wright, Rita J. *Texas Sources: A Bibliography.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1976.

Includes sources of information about a number of subjects relating to Texas.

94. ————, and Mildred C. Anderson. *Texas Trade and Professional Associations and Other Selected Organizations.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, annually.

Gives name of association, number of members, name of publication (if any), and officer's name and address with telephone number for associations with headquarters in Texas.

95. Zlatkovich, Charles P. *Texas Transportation Handbook.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1976.

Includes information on transportation facilities in each county in Texas; lists transportation services available in 311 Texas communities.

96. ————. *The Identification of Functional Regions Based on Highway Traffic Flow Data.* Research Report 1977-1. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.

Delineates regions in Texas on the basis of highway traffic patterns.

97. ————. *Intermetropolitan Relationships: An Examination of National Air Travel Patterns.* Research Report 1977-3. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.

Provides information on air traffic flow patterns for 129 selected metropolitan areas.

98. ————, ed. *Texas Metropolitan Area Profiles.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1979.

Reprints of SMSA profile articles from *Texas Business Review* with statistical updates.

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